THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 9351. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1862.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

For Other Wants See Eighth Page.

A COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPectable young woman, to do the cooking for a family; is a good baker and pastry cook; can do the house work. Call for three days at 35 Bond st., third floor.

A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL WISHES AN SITUATION—A respectable young girl, of good character, wishes to do the work in a family, or to take care of children; is a good seamstress; can do plain cooking. Call for three days at 35 Bond st., third floor.

A LADY ARRIVED FROM FRANCE, 1ST, IN Boston, wishes a situation as lady's maid, or to do dressmaking, whether here in her service, for the present, or in Boston, where she will be in a few days. Address Mme. Lemaire, care of Mrs. Dr. Lemaire, 1 Bond st.

A PROPERED WOMAN CHOS ON ACCOUNTEDIT—Is a good dressmaker and lady's maid; also, she is a Frenchman and English cutter and lady's maid; also, she is a good hairdresser and lady's maid; also, she is a good cook and pastry cook; also, she is a good laundress and lady's maid; also, she is a good nurse and lady's maid. Address Mme. Lemaire, 1 Bond st.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A SITUATION AS chamber maid or to do sewing and housework; understands her business; can do plain cooking; is a good nurse; can do the work in a small family. Call for three days at 35 Bond st., third floor.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION to do chamber work and sewing, or to do all work in a small family; understands her business; can do plain cooking; is a good nurse; is a good seamstress; is a good laundress; is a good hairdresser. Call for three days at 35 Bond st., third floor.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION to do chamber work and sewing; understands her business; can do plain cooking; is a good nurse; is a good seamstress; is a good laundress; is a good hairdresser. Call for three days at 35 Bond st., third floor.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION to do chamber work and sewing; understands her business; can do plain cooking; is a good nurse; is a good seamstress; is a good laundress; is a good hairdresser. Call for three days at 35 Bond st., third floor.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman to do chamber work and sewing; understands her business; can do plain cooking; is a good nurse; is a good seamstress; is a good laundress; is a good hairdresser. Call for three days at 35 Bond st., third floor.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do plain work, washing and iron

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The Canada at Halifax with Two Days Later News.

The Mails of the Norwegian and City of Baltimore in New York.

Our Paris and St. Petersburg Correspondence.

The English Parliament on the Revolution in Naval Warfare.

Iron-Armored Vessels Against "Wooden Walls" and Land Fortifications.

THE NEW WORKS AT SPITHEAD SUSPENDED.

THE FEELING IN FRANCE.

Russian Opinion of American Military Affairs.

The English Invasion of Mexico Officially Abandoned.

Capture of the New York Packet Ship Yorktown by a Rebel Privateer.

TRADE OF THE REBELS TO LIVERPOOL.

THE ENGLISH PRIZE RING, &c., &c., &c.

The steamship Canada, from Liverpool on the 5th and Queenstown on the 6th of April, reached Halifax yesterday on her voyage to Boston. Her news is two days later than that brought by the Norwegian at Portland.

The English House of Commons on the 4th inst. debated the question touching the relative value of fortifications and floating batteries, and resolutions were adopted providing for a suspension of the works at Spithead. It will shortly also consider the expediency of empowering the government to use the money already voted for the forts in the construction of iron sheathed vessels.

Consols closed on the 4th inst. at 93½ a 93⅝ for money. Breadstuffs were quiet. Flour declining. Provisions quiet. American securities firm.

Our European files by the City of Baltimore and Norwegian are to the 3d of April. The papers contain some very interesting details of the telegraphic reports of the news already published in the HERALD.

The letters of our correspondents in Paris and St. Petersburg, given to-day, show that the great naval revolution effected by the battle between the Monitor and Merrimac, the question of the construction of iron-armored navies resulting therefrom, with the war and political news from the United States, engrossed a very large share of attention in the French and Russian capitals.

Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, April 1, 1862.

The French Press on Our Naval Revolution—Alarm of England—Effect of the Abolition of the Passport System—Slidell and His "Legation," &c.

While the English journals, since the arrival of the news of the remarkable naval battle between the Merrimac and the Monitor, have been filled with articles in relation to it, the French press has said very little about it. Indeed, with the exception of a few general remarks at the time the news first arrived, and a long article in the Patrie of last evening—which, however, is nothing more than a detailed description of the fight—there have been no comments made upon it. The fact of the matter is that now you have demonstrated by actual experiment what England and France have been theorizing about for the past three years.

...

to find occupation abroad. The generals, too, who have gained renown in these internecine contests cannot but entertain a desire to display their talents against some other enemy than their own countrymen.

It is thought that the first external action of the restored and reinvigorated Union will be in Mexico, and that the scheme for establishing a monarchy there will fall to the ground as soon as your government is in a condition to oppose it by something more efficient than a mere protest. As it is, the Pchela is persuaded that Napoleon and Isabella will be as unsuccessful in their endeavors to make the Archduke Maximilian Emperor of Mexico as Mr. Russell, of the London Times, was in transforming the Southern confederacy into a kingdom for the Duke of Cambridge. The idea of exchanging Mexico for Venetia, and giving the Emperor of Austria the Danubian principalities or Bosnia and the Herzegovina as a further compensation, is scouted most decidedly, and certainly Russia would never agree to such projects.

THE REVOLUTION IN NAVAL WAR.

Debate in the British Parliament on the Subject of Iron-Clad Ships and Land Fortifications—Effect of the Battle Between the Merrimac and Monitor—The Last Days of "Wooden Walls"—Exertions of England—Captain Coles' Plan of Cupolas and Gun Towers, &c., &c.

In the House of Commons on the 31st of March, Sir F. Smith rose to call the attention of the Secretary for War to what had recently occurred in American waters, with a view of subsequently putting a question concerning the forts now in course of construction at Spithead. Upon former occasions he had protested against the construction of works upon Portsdown Hill, because he thought we should never be able to garrison all the forts. He thought so still. He had not voted with the honorable member for Liskeard when he proposed to abandon all the forts, because at the time he thought such measures of defence were necessary; but recent events had induced him to alter his opinion, and, as the subject was one of vast importance to this country, he felt it to be his duty to invite the attention of the House to it. He would have brought forward the subject on Friday last, but that he desired to do so in the presence of the noble lord at ...

[illegible]

THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG.

Official Reports of Major General Grant and General Sherman.

MORE REBEL ACCOUNTS, &c., &c., &c.

General Grant's Official Report.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF WESTERN TENNESSEE, PITTSBURG, April 9, 1862.

Capt. N. H. McLEAN, Assistant Adjutant General Department of Mississippi, St. Louis:—

CAPTAIN—It becomes my duty again to report another battle fought between two great armies, one contending for the maintenance of the best government ever devised, and the other for its destruction. It is pleasant to record the success of the army contending for the former principle.

On Sunday morning our pickets were attacked and driven in by the enemy. Immediately the five divisions stationed at this place were drawn up in line of battle to meet them.

The battle soon waxed warm on the left and centre, varying at times to all parts of the line. There was the most continuous firing of musketry and artillery ever heard on this continent kept up until nightfall.

The enemy, having forced the entire line to fall back nearly half way from their camps to the landing, at a late hour in the afternoon a desperate effort was made by the enemy to turn our left and get possession of the landing, transports, &c.

This point was guarded by the gunboats Tyler and Lexington, Captains Gwin and Shirk commanding, with four twenty-four-pounder Parrott guns and a battery of rifled guns.

As there is a deep and impassable ravine for artillery or cavalry, and very difficult for infantry, at this point, no troops were stationed here, except the necessary artillerists and a small infantry force for their support. Just at this moment the advance of Major General Buell's column and a part of the division of General Nelson arrived. The two generals named both being present, an advance was immediately made upon the point of attack, and the enemy was soon driven back.

In this repulse much is due to the presence of the gunboats Tyler and Lexington and their able commanders, Captains Gwin and Shirk.

During the night the divisions under General Crittenden and McCook arrived.

General Lew. Wallace, at Camp Landing, six miles below, was ordered, at an early hour in the morning, to hold his division in readiness to move in any direction it might be ordered. At eleven o'clock the order was delivered to move it up to Pittsburg, but, owing to its being led by a circuitous route, it did not arrive in time to take part in Sunday's action.

During the night all was quiet, and, feeling that great moral advantage would be gained by becoming the attacking party, an advance was ordered as soon as day dawned. The result was the gradual repulse of the enemy at all points of the line, from nine until probably five o'clock in the afternoon, when it became evident the enemy was retreating.

Before the close of the action the advance of General T. J. Wood's division arrived in time to take part in the action.

My force was too much fatigued from two days' hard fighting, and exposure in the open air to a drenching rain during the intervening night, to pursue immediately.

Night closed in cloudy, with a heavy rain, making the roads impracticable for artillery by the next morning.

Gen. Sherman, however, followed the enemy, finding that the main part of their army had retreated in good order.

Hospitals with the enemy's wounded were found all along the road as far as pursuit was made. Dead bodies of the enemy and many graves were also found. I enclose herewith a report of Gen. Sherman, which will explain more fully the result of this pursuit and of the part taken by each separate command.

I cannot take special notice in this report, but will do so more fully when the reports of the division commanders are handed in.

General Buell, commanding in the field with a distinct army long under his command, and which did such efficient service commanded by himself in person, on the field, will be much better able to notice those officers' commands who particularly distinguished themselves than I possibly can.

I feel it a duty, however, to a gallant and able officer, Brigadier General W. T. Sherman, to make special mention. He not only was with his command during the entire two days of the action, but displayed great judgment and skill in the management of his men. Although severely wounded in the hand on the first day, his place was never vacant. He was again wounded and had three horses killed under him. In making this mention of a gallant officer no disparagement is intended to other division commanders or Major Generals John A. McClernand and Lew. Wallace, and Brigadier Generals S. A. Hurlbut, B. M. Prentiss and W. H. L. Wallace, all of whom maintained their places with credit to themselves and the cause.

General Prentiss was taken prisoner on the first day's action, and General W. H. L. Wallace was severely and probably mortally wounded. His Assistant Adjutant General, Captain Wm. McMichael, is missing and was probably taken prisoner.

My personal staff are all deserving of particular mention, they having been engaged during the entire two days in carrying orders to every part of the field. It consists of Colonel J. D. Webster, Chief-of-Staff; Lieutenant Colonel J. B. McPherson, Chief of Engineers, assisted by Lieutenants W. L. B. Jenny and Wm. Kossac; Captain J. A. Rawlings, Assistant Adjutant General W. S. Hillyer, W. R. Rawley and C. B. Lagow, Aids-de-Camp; Colonel G. Pride, Volunteer Aid, and Captain J. P. Hawkins, Chief Commissary, who accompanied me upon the field.

The Medical Department, under direction of Surgeon Hewitt, Medical Director, showed great energy in providing for the wounded, and in getting them from the field, regardless of danger.

Colonel Webster was placed in special charge of all the artillery, and was constantly upon the field. He displayed, as always heretofore, both skill and bravery. At least in one instance he was the means of placing an entire regiment in position of doing great valuable service, and where it would not have been but for his exertions.

Lieut. Colonel McPherson, attached to my staff as Chief of Engineers, deserves more than a passing notice for his activity and courage. All the grounds beyond our camps for miles have been reconnoitered by him, and the plans carefully prepared under his supervision give the most accurate information of the nature of the approaches to our lines. During the two days' battle he was constantly in the saddle, leading the troops as they arrived to points where their services were required. During the engagement he had one horse shot under him.

The country will have to mourn the loss of many brave men who fell at the battle of Pittsburg, or Shiloh, more properly.

The exact loss in killed and wounded will be known in a day or two. At present I can only give it approximately at fifteen hundred killed and thirty-five hundred wounded.

The loss of artillery was great, many pieces being disabled by the enemy's shots and some losing all their horses and many men. There were probably not less than two hundred horses killed.

The loss of the enemy in killed and left upon the field was greater than ours. In the wounded an estimate cannot be made, as many of them must have been sent to Corinth and other points.

The enemy suffered terribly from demoralization and desertion.

A flag of truce was sent in to-day from General Beauregard. I enclose herewith a copy of the correspondence.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Major General Commanding.

General Sherman's Report.

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH DIVISION, April 8, 1862.

To MAJOR GENERAL GRANT, Commanding Army in the Field:—

SIR—With the cavalry placed at my command, and two brigades of my fatigued troops, I went this morning out on the Corinth road. The abandoned camps of the enemy lined the road, with hospital flags for their protection. At all of these we found more or less wounded and dead. At the forks of the road I found the head of General Wood's division. At that point I ordered cavalry to examine both roads, and found the enemy's cavalry. Colonel Dickey, of the Illinois cavalry, asked for reinforcements. I ordered General Wood to advance the head of his column cautiously on the left hand road, whilst I conducted the head of the third brigade of the fifth division up the right hand road. About half a mile from the forks was a clear field, through which the road passed, and immediately beyond it a space of two hundred yards of fallen timber, and beyond that an extensive camp of the enemy's cavalry could be seen. After a reconnoissance, I ordered the two advance companies of the Ohio Seventy-seventh, Colonel Hildebrand, to deploy as skirmishers, and the regiment itself to move forward into line within intervals of one hundred yards. In this order I advanced cautiously until the skirmishers were engaged. Taking it for granted that this disposition would clear the camp, I held Colonel Dickey's Fortieth Illinois cavalry ready to charge. The enemy's cavalry came down boldly to the charge, breaking through the line of skirmishers, when the regiment of infantry, without cause, broke, threw away their guns and fled. The ground was admirably adapted to a defence of infantry against cavalry, it being miry and covered with fallen timber. As the regiment of infantry broke, Colonel Dickey's cavalry began to charge with their carbines, and fell into disorder. I instantly sent orders to the rear for the brigade to form in line of battle, which was promptly executed. The broken infantry and cavalry rallied on this line, and as the enemy's cavalry came up to it, our cavalry in turn charged and drove them from the field. I then advanced the entire brigade upon the same ground, and sent Colonel Dickey's cavalry a mile further on the road. On examining the ground which had been occupied by the Seventy-seventh Ohio, we found fifteen dead and about twenty-five wounded. I sent for wagons, and had all the wounded carried back to the camp, and the dead buried. I also ordered the whole camp to be destroyed. Here we found much ammunition for field pieces, which was destroyed; also, two caissons, and a general hospital, with about two hundred and eighty Confederate wounded and about fifty of our own troops. Not having the means of bringing them off, Colonel Dickey, by my order, took a surrender, signed by the medical director, Lyle, and all the attending surgeons, and a pledge to report themselves to you as prisoners of war, and also another pledge that our wounded would be carefully attended to, and surrendered to us to-morrow, as soon as ambulances could go out.

I enclose the within document, and request you to cause to be sent out wagons or ambulances for the wounded of ours to-morrow; also that wagons be sent out to bring in the many tents belonging to us, which are pitched all along the road for miles. I did not destroy them, as I know the enemy couldn't move them. The roads are very bad, and are strewn with abandoned wagons, ambulances and limber boxes. The enemy has succeeded in carrying off the guns, but has crippled his batteries by abandoning the hind limber boxes of at least twenty guns. I am satisfied that the enemy's infantry and cavalry passed Lick creek this morning, travelling all last night, and that he left behind all his cavalry, which has protected his retreat. But the signs of confusion and disorder mark the whole road. The check sustained by us at the fallen timbers delayed our advance, so that night came upon us before the wounded were provided for and the dead buried; and, our troops being fagged out by their three days' hard fighting, exposure and privation, I ordered them back to camp, where all now are. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, Brigadier General, Commanding Division.

Burying the Dead.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, MONTEREY, April 8, 1862.

SIR—At the close of the conflict of yesterday, my forces being exhausted by the extraordinary length of the time during which they were engaged with yours on that and the preceding day, and it being apparent that you had received, and were still receiving, reinforcements, I felt it my duty to withdraw my troops from the immediate scene of the conflict. Under these circumstances, in accordance with the usages of war, I shall transmit this under a flag of truce, to ask permission to send a mounted party to the battle field of Shiloh, for the purpose of giving decent interment to my dead. Certain gentlemen wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity to remove the remains of their sons and friends, I must request for them the privilege of accompanying the burial party; and in this connection I deem it proper to say I am asking what I have extended to your own countrymen under similar circumstances.

Respectfully, General, your obedient servant,

P. G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Commanding.

To Major General U. S. GRANT, Major General Commanding United States forces, Pittsburg Landing.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY IN FIELD, PITTSBURG, April 9, 1862.

General P. G. T. BEAUREGARD, Commanding Confederate Army on Mississippi, Monterey, Tenn.:—

Your despatch of yesterday is just received. Owing to the warmth of the weather I deemed it advisable to have all the dead of both parties buried immediately. Heavy details were made for this purpose, and it is now accomplished. There cannot, therefore, be any necessity of admitting within our lines the parties you desired to send on the ground asked. I shall always be glad to extend any courtesy consistent with duty, and especially so when dictated by humanity. I am, General, respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Major General Commanding.

THE "BATTLE OF SHILOH."

The Rebel Accounts of the Two Days' Fighting.

[From the Knoxville Register, April 10.]

We received yesterday but meagre details from the battle of Shiloh, near Corinth. What we gather from passengers who left Corinth on Tuesday morning is somewhat vague. The victory of the Confederates on Sunday is fully confirmed. Our troops pursued the routed federal army to the Tennessee river, where great numbers of them were drowned endeavoring to embark upon their gunboats. One of their transports, it is said, was capsized, consigning its human freight to a watery grave. Our army slept in the enemy's tents on Sunday night.

During the night Buell's army of thirty thousand reached and crossed the river, and on Monday morning attacked our forces. The battle of Monday is said to have been as desperate and bloody as that of Sunday; but our troops, running short of ammunition, were compelled to fall back upon Corinth, which, at last accounts, they were doing in good order, having taken a large additional number of prisoners. A private despatch, received yesterday, says that the enemy retreated to their gunboats on Monday, and there has been no fight since.

The prisoners taken on Sunday were sent under guard towards Corinth. Buell sent a brigade of cavalry to attempt to rescue them; but a body of Confederate cavalry and artillery from Corinth not only frustrated the movement, but also captured the whole of the brigade of federal cavalry.

Our informant saw General Prentiss a prisoner at Corinth, and saw his meeting with his command, who were brought in prisoners after him. He made a speech on Monday night to his fellow captives. Several of the flags borne by the prisoners were inscribed:—

"To Corinth or Hell."

Our troops were compelled to abandon a portion of the cannon captured on Sunday, we presume, owing to their crippled condition, but spiked them before leaving them.

The following despatch was received yesterday in this city from a member of Colonel Cummings' regiment:—

The Nineteenth Tennessee regiment captured an entire federal regiment, the Twenty-second Illinois. Colonel Cummings and Major Faulkerson both slightly wounded. Captains Walker and Willett both wounded, the latter since dead. Lieutenant Gregg, of Jonesborough, and Lieutenant Rhea, of Blountville, both wounded. Knoxville boys all safe.

It appears from a statement in the Memphis Avalanche that Governor Harris, of Tennessee, was in the battle. That paper says:—

This is a spirit worthy of the ancient and best days of our Commonwealth. Let those who a short time since were so ready to censure Gov. Harris go and do likewise. We wonder where the Military Governor, Andy Johnson, was when the trenchant steel shimmered death the April sun, and the death shot hurled in battle on the banks of the broad Tennessee? Was he as near the front of danger then as the Governor of our choice?

[Special army correspondent of the Savannah Republican.]

CORINTH, April 7, 1862.

At the date of my last despatch yesterday evening the enemy were in full retreat. We drove them back to the river, where their river works, gunboats and darkness stopped the pursuit. The battle was hot and furious, and lasted twelve hours. The Confederates occupied the enemy's encampment last night.

This morning the enemy rallied and renewed the fighting, having received reinforcements to the number of seven thousand, from Crump's Landing. They fought bravely, but the Confederates repulsed them twice. About ten o'clock further large reinforcements were brought up by General Buell. The fighting now became desperate along our whole line. The battle is still raging, with varied fortune, and even more furiously than yesterday.

We took two thousand prisoners yesterday, who are now at Corinth. To-day we captured several batteries, and lost some. It is impossible in the roar and confusion of battle to give particulars.

General Beauregard is in command of the Confederate army, assisted by Generals Polk, Bragg, Hardee, Breckinridge and others. Generals Cheatham, Bowen and Clarke are slightly wounded. The loss is very heavy on both sides.

SAME, April 7—9 P. M.

The battle has raged all day, and night alone put a suspension to the strife. The fight was more obstinate and furious than that of yesterday, and the loss on both sides is very heavy.

The enemy were heavily reinforced throughout the day. Seeing this, General Beauregard withdrew his troops back of the federal encampment. The enemy followed up, when the battle was renewed and continued until night, each side maintaining its position. The Confederates fought for two whole days without any assistance whatever, whilst the enemy was constantly reinforced with fresh troops.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Special Meeting—Internal Taxation, as Proposed by Congress—Report of the Boston Board of Trade on the Subject—The Certificates of Indebtedness Issued by the Government—Report of the Harbor Defence Committee—The Next Government Loan, &c., &c.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at one o'clock yesterday, Pelatiah Perit, Esq., in the chair, for the purpose of taking into consideration the report of the Boston Board of Trade on internal taxation, prepared by Messrs. E. B. Bigelow, Thomas Lamb and Charles O. Nazro; also to take action on the certificates of indebtedness issued by the government in payment of debts due by it to individuals for services rendered and supplies furnished.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with, and the call of the present meeting having been read by the Secretary,

Mayor Opdyke said that the call of the meeting just read mentioned the consideration of the internal tax bill, and as one of the signers of that call he would state that he had signed it at the request of the committee of the Boston Board of Trade, which body had matured plans very much better than the bill now before Congress. The subject of taxation had engaged his attention somewhat, not only in the present, but in the past. The bill before Congress had not had sufficient examination from him to enable him to speak clearly of its provisions. He was satisfied, however, that the exigencies of the present war required a very large taxation, very much beyond what they could raise within the ordinary limits of taxation. At the extra session of Congress in August last an additional means of taxation was proposed, in the shape of a direct tax and a tax on incomes. These together would not increase the revenue of the government over $25,000,000—making altogether less than $100,000,000. His own estimate would be $200,000,000, which would be sufficient to pay the interest on the debt. That, in his judgment, was as far as they could go. It was not proper in a matter of this kind that the people of the present day, when their business was very much prostrated, should be compelled to pay a very considerable portion of the principal. If they paid the ordinary expenses of the government he thought that was all that ought to be required of them. Then the question arose, how should the tax be raised beyond the means already provided—namely, the duties on imports and the direct tax? The tax on income was a most injudicious measure and should be abandoned. It would lead to a great deal of misrepresentation, and probably to something worse. In the next place he did not believe in this immediate taxation at all. It was the most improper measure ever adopted. But Congress had taken up the subject and endeavored to raise a fund by which they could obtain $150,000,000. In order to get the additional revenue they had framed a bill that was very comprehensive in its plan and very complicated in its provisions. It occupied, he believed, over one thousand pages of foolscap. He knew that one of the consequences of that bill would be to send committee after committee and individual after individual to Con- [illegible]

[illegible] faithless to their obligations to the great interests of the State. The committee referred to went to Albany, and the mission was understood to be successful, the statements then made being listened to with attention. Your committee still feel that a generous, prompt and large appropriation of money, through voluntary subscriptions of underwriters, merchants and the various corporations directly or indirectly to be benefited by the creation of one or more iron-clad vessels, at a time when the finances of the government are exposed to such a strain, would have given to the world a proof of wisdom and foresight worthy of an enlightened community, and they would fain hope that the manifestations of earnestness on the part of the State and city authorities above will result in early and ample provisions for the protection of our harbor and the countless millions of property which should be securely sheltered within its limits against any and every foe.

OUR NEXT GOVERNMENT LOAN.

Mr. Grant offered the following resolution in relation to this subject:—

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Chamber, it would be proper and just for the United States government, in regulating its next loan, to receive in part payment for its bonds the twelve months' certificates lately issued to its creditors.

Mr. Tooker opposed the above, and it was finally laid on the table.

The President read a congratulatory letter from Secretary Welles, on behalf of the Navy Department, in reference to the performance at the Academy of Music for the benefit of the crews of the Congress and Cumberland.

Mr. Winston moved that the subject of the Assessment law before the State Legislature, as embodied in bill 500, be referred to a committee of three. Carried, and Messrs. Lane, Winston and Grant were appointed such committee.

THE BOSTON BOARD OF TRADE REPORT.

The report of the Boston Board of Trade, of which the following is an abstract, was then submitted and placed on file, after which the Chamber adjourned:—

The aggregate value of the domestic produce of the country which enters into trade is $2,000,000,000. If to this we add the imports—say $350,000,000—we have $2,350,000,000 as the total amount of exchangeable commodities. Assuming that these are sold to average three and a half times before they reach the consumer, the total annual amount of sales would be $10,325,000,000. The rate of duty to be imposed on sales would of course vary according to the amount required to be raised from this source. If, however, the rate first fixed upon should, on trial, produce too much or too little revenue, the amount can be raised or lowered at pleasure, without disturbing the machinery of collection. The change might be accomplished without the trouble and delay of additional legislation, as the act might meet future exigencies of the Treasury by providing for a change in the rate, to be made known by the proclamation of the President. Should a duty on sales be adopted as a leading source of revenue, the forms of taxation in the present bill most likely to embarrass production, and to prove costly and troublesome in their collection, might be dispensed with, and the whole system of internal taxation greatly simplified. If the first object, which is revenue, can be made certain, all should rejoice to be relieved from apprehensions which have been so generally awakened by the more obnoxious provisions of the proposed act. The committee also recommend that all internal dues shall be collected by the sale of government stamps, to be distributed and obtained through the Post Office Department. Two modes of applying the stamps have been considered—one, whereby a stamp should be affixed to each bill of sale, such affix being necessary to perfect the title of the buyer to his purchase; and the other, in which the stamps should be affixed to periodical returns of the amount of business done. As a resort to other [illegible]

The New York Herald Vindicated.

[illegible]

Charge of Murder on the High Seas.

[illegible]

Court Calendar—This Day.

[illegible]

OBSEQUIES OF CAPTAIN HAGGERTY.

Military and Civic Procession—Requiem High Mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral—Touching Address of Rev. Father Starrs—Sketch of the Deceased Soldier, &c.

The last rites due the lamented Captain Haggerty, who fell at the battle of Bull run, were paid to his remains yesterday by his compatriots in arms and the citizens of New York generally. The funeral procession and services attendant on the same were conducted with a due solemnity and attention to the sacred memory of the deceased, which his bravery as a Union soldier deserved, and his integrity as an American adopted citizen eminently entitled him to.

The funeral procession was announced to form at nine o'clock precisely at the Sixty-ninth regiment Armory, but it was after ten before everything was in readiness for moving. The neighborhood of the armory, which is situated at the corner of Essex and Grand streets, was filled with an immense concourse of spectators, who, no doubt, sorrowed for the untimely death of the gallant soldier whose corpse reclined within. Although the pall of death hung its melancholy cloak within the walls of the armory, yet the sun lent its effulgence to make the outside world rejoice in gladdening rays. The room wherein was placed the coffin containing the remains of Captain Haggerty was wreathed in deep mourning, and two privates of the Sixty-ninth kept continual guard over the same. On the coffin was placed the coat, sword and hat of deceased, with a quantity of roses artistically arranged in the form of a cross. The widow of deceased, together with several lady friends, were also in the room, and the scene upon the occasion was decidedly impressive. When one looks upon the circumstances which surrounded the death of Captain Haggerty, and the honest sentiments which animated that gallant Irishman in sacrificing his life for his adopted country, it is impossible not to feel the strongest ideas of appreciation for the man and the actions which will hereafter chronicle his name on the brightest pages of history. At half-past ten o'clock everything being in readiness for the procession to move, the coffin was borne from the armory into Grand street, where it was carried up and down the line of the Sixty-ninth regiment, which was drawn up to receive it, with arms at "present." The procession then moved down Grand street to the Bowery, and thence to the Roman Catholic cathedral in Mott street, where all entered the sacred edifice, in order to be present at the solemn high mass offered up for the repose of the soul of the deceased.

The cathedral was crowded to excess, and the scene was one of decided solemnity. The coffin was placed immediately in front of the altar, in the middle aisle, on either side of which were lighted three wax candles. [illegible]

Obituary.

[illegible]

[illegible] was the oldest member living. Her faith and hope of a happy meeting with her Saviour and friends in a better world were unbounded, and she had long been waiting for the ties to be severed that bound her here on earth, that she could fly on the wings of love to her Saviour, where a life of love, peace and indescribable joy and bliss awaited her.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Liverpool—Steamship Norwegian, at Portland—Mr Mitchell and lady, James Mitchell, G A Drummond, Ensign Lloyd, Capt Oates, lady and son; Mr and Miss Brown, Capt Varien and lady, Capt Edwin, Capt Moody, Miss Moody, Capt Otis, Rev Mr Harvey, Rev Mr Pettit, Rev Mr Tooker, Rev Mr Duffy, Mr Butler, T Madl, O Madl, W Gibson, Messrs Howard, Colman, McGeorey and Hardy, and 237 in steerage.

DEPARTURES.

Liverpool—Steamship Jura, from Portland—Mr Jones and lady, and 8 [illegible], of New York; Chas Alexander and lady, Mr Furner, Mr Hodgson and lady, Jas R Dougall and Mr Court, of Montreal; Dr Rae and lady, Mrs and Miss Thompson and H Randall, of Toronto; Staff Assistant Surgeon Sharp, R Dassery and Major Daniell, of England; Jas Beal, lady and child, of Detroit; F S Anthony and Frank W Cummings, of Boston, and 26 in steerage.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

Dutch—Nash.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, April 15, by the Rev. Evan M. Johnson, Mr. Alfred Dutch, Jr., to Miss Amelia Nash.

Washington (D. C.) and Greenport (L. I.) papers please copy.

Duccie—Harrison.—At Philadelphia, on Tuesday, April 15, by the Rev. Kingston Goddard, Charles Duccie, of New York, to Emily Harrison, of the former place.

Pearson—Sellew.—On Tuesday, April 15, by the Rev. Rufus W. Clark, James T. Pearson, of Brooklyn, to Jane Statira Sellew, of New York.

Smith—Thompson.—On Monday, April 14, by the Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, of Brooklyn, Mr. Henry Smith to Miss Emma A. Thompson, of Brooklyn, E. D.

Died.

Badgely.—At Harlem, on Tuesday, April 15, Mrs. Elizabeth Badgely, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 129th street, near Third avenue, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Troy (New York) papers please copy.

Brayton.—On Tuesday evening, April 15, Joseph, only son of Charles and Honora Brayton, aged 2 years, 5 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 80 Elizabeth street.

Brown.—On Wednesday morning, April 16, Walter M. Brown, infant son of Captain William F. Brown and Catharine Meagher, aged 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to at- [illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Wednesday, April 16—6 P. M.

The Custom House returns of the trade of the port for March were closed to-day, and we present our usual comparative tables:—

Imports.	March, 1860.	March, '61.	March, '62.
Entered for consum'n	$16,163,005	6,709,061	10,312,837
Entered for wareh's	3,592,093	3,094,187	4,841,846
Free goods	3,733,241	2,573,697	3,476,004
Specie and bullion	82,094	5,846,406	89,227
Total imports	$23,550,126	18,204,351	18,719,866
Withdr'n from wa'e.	2,200,117	5,817,144	3,039,667
Cash duties	5,477,545	2,459,726	4,025,802
Exports.			
Domestic produce	$6,998,687	10,650,907	8,935,176
Foreign re-exported	1,130,067	943,645	624,305
Specie and bullion	2,381,663	301,802	2,471,233
Total exports	$10,510,417	11,831,354	11,980,714
Total, exc's of specie	8,128,754	11,529,552	9,509,481

The following tables will show the course of trade for the nine months which have elapsed of the current fiscal year:—

Imports—	1859-60.	1860-1.	1861-2.
July	$27,256,120	24,881,049	14,933,851
August	24,649,591	25,038,554	8,816,025
September	16,643,885	16,269,450	7,200,461
October	13,617,946	16,787,242	8,523,741
November	14,895,002	15,421,158	9,639,012
December	18,001,293	21,253,033	9,816,921
January	21,756,673	20,827,411	12,620,831
February	19,256,389	16,341,097	13,572,140
March	23,550,126	18,201,351	18,719,866
Total 9 months	$180,093,623	181,916,843	104,122,701
Exports of Domestic Produce—			
July	$4,938,065	7,525,713	9,552,759
August	5,150,710	8,012,914	6,652,201
September	4,948,612	9,232,931	9,571,909
October	4,752,779	10,067,330	12,904,250
November	5,323,611	11,282,701	14,100,763
December	6,382,172	10,010,045	13,661,444
January	5,299,142	10,217,925	12,053,477
February	5,599,387	10,236,820	10,078,101
March	6,998,687	10,650,907	8,935,176
Total 9 months	$49,491,165	87,608,086	99,376,310
Exports of Specie—			
July	$10,061,019	6,563,985	11,020
August	6,409,783	7,454,813	3,600
September	9,207,631	5,743,134	16,756
October	5,344,159	2,106,395	15,033
November	4,283,123	625,001	48,385
December	2,062,129	202,401	800,013
January	853,562	65,394	2,658,274
February	977,099	1,102,026	3,776,919
March	2,381,663	301,802	2,471,233
Total 9 months	$40,930,220	$22,075,041	$9,895,238
Cash Duties—			
July	$4,851,246	4,504,068	2,069,500
August	4,243,010	4,406,243	1,553,824
September	2,003,509	3,038,803	1,012,352
October	2,318,750	2,632,078	1,672,616
November	2,157,154	1,704,748	1,851,384
December	2,843,388	1,171,862	2,334,817
January	3,390,165	2,050,202	3,351,657
February	3,378,048	2,523,736	3,565,063
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

States 6's, registered, 1881, 93⅝ a 93⅞; do. 6's, coupon, 1881, 93¾ a 93⅞; do. 5's, coupon, 1874, 86¾ a 87; Tennessee 6's, 56¾ a 57; Virginia 6's, 56¾ a 57; Missouri 6's, 49⅝ a 49¾; Pacific Mail, 104 a 104½; New York Central, 82⅝ a 82¾; Erie, 38⅝ a 38¾; do. preferred, 60⅝ a 61; Hudson River, 35⅝ a 35¾; Harlem, 12 a 12⅛; do. preferred, 30⅝ a 30¾; Reading, 42⅞ a 43; Michigan Central, 55 a 55⅛; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 22⅞ a 23; do. guaranteed, 46¾ a 46⅞; Panama, 122 a 122¼; Illinois Central, 61 a 61⅛; Galena and Chicago, 67⅛ a 67⅜; Cleveland and Toledo, 42⅛ a 42¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 54⅞ a 55; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 61 a 62; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 26¾ a 27; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 115 a 116; New York Central 7's, 1876, 103½ a 104; Erie 3d mortgage bonds, 92 a 92¼; Michigan Central 8's, 1st mortgage, 99¾ a 100; Illinois Central bonds, 7's, 87½ a 88; gold, 101⅝ a 101¾.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows today:—

Receipts	$205,108 78
—For customs	134,000 00
Payments	1,007,791 43
Balance	6,157,607 34

The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House this morning were $16,924,906 73, and the balances $1,346,602 26.

The Fulton Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable on the 1st of May.

The City Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent, payable May 1.

The bank note companies have forwarded to Washington up to this time $35,000,000 of the new Treasury notes. Of this about $12,000,000 are 1,000's, and the residue of smaller denominations, from 100's down, in about equal proportions. It will take fully a month longer to complete the ninety millions.

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month of March were—

1862	$636,016 27
1861	458,560 08
Increase	$178,455 19

The business was very heavy the last week of the month.

The statements made by the New York banks showing their condition on the 16th of March, 1862, having been completed, we compile the following table, comparing the aggregates with the report of March 16, 1861:—

[illegible]

Stock Exchange.

[illegible]

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

[illegible]

bbls. common rosin were made at $7 per 280 pounds. Spirits turpentine was firmly held at $1 20.

OILS.—City linseed was easier, with sales reported for cash at 84c. Olive oil was in good request, with sales of Marseilles in boxes at $3 50 a $3 50 for quarts and at $4 a $4 06 for pints. Crude whale and sperm were unchanged. Petroleum was heavy and prices low. Sales this week have embraced 600 a 700 bbls. for refining specific gravity of 42 a 45, at 11½c. a 11¾c., packages extra; refined was in fair demand and selling, for gravity of 44 a 46, at 28c. a 15c., including 500 "oneteens" and 73 petroleum naptha, 18 a 90 gravity, at 8½c. a 9½c., cash, packages extra.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—The market was heavy and lower, with a good demand at the concession in prices. Sales were reported of 2,800 bbls., including new mess at $12 62½ a $13 75 for new mess, and at $10 a $10 37½ for new prime, and at $12 50 a $13 75 for Western and city prime mess. Beef was firm and in steady demand, with sales of 425 bbls. at $12 25 a $14 for plain mess, and $14 50 a $15 for extra. Beef hams were steady, at $17 a $17 50. Prime mess beef was quiet. Cut meats were in fair request, with sales of 400 packages at 4½c. a 5c. for dry shoulders, and 5½c. a 6c. do. for hams. Bacon was in good request, and prices firm; sales of 700 boxes were made at 6½c. for Western Cumberland cut, 7½c. for short ribbed, and 7½c. a 7½c. for do. long ribbed. Lard was in fair request, with sales of 800 bbls. and tierces at 7½c. a 8½c.—the latter figure for prime. Butter and cheese were unchanged.

RICE.—160 bags East India sold at 5½c. a 5½c.

BRICKS.—Sales of 10,000 mais were made at p. t., and 12,000 do., to arrive, also at p. t.

SUGARS.—The market was steady, with sales of about 500 hhds. Cuba muscovados, mostly within the range of 6½c. a 7½c., with a small lot of prime at 8c., and 60 hhds. Porto Rico, included in the above, sold at 8½c.

SEEDS.—The market for clover was quiet at 8c. a 8½c. Timothy was quiet at $1 75 a $2. Calcutta linseed was nominal in Boston at $2 20 per gallon.

TALLOW was in good request, with sales of city and Eastern at 8½c. a 8½c., and Western at 8½c.

TEA was in good request from the trade, and prices were sustained. Sales this week on speculation embrace 11,750 boxes Oolong, 2,000 for export to London, 1,200 Souchong in bond, and 1,500 natural leaf Japan on private terms.

WHISKEY.—The market was firmer. Sales of 2,000 bbls State were made at 24½c., and 500 bbls. Western at 25c.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 15	MOON RISES	eve 10 48
SUN SETS	6 43	HIGH WATER	morn 10 22

Port of New York, April 16, 1862.

CLEARED.

Ship Great Western, Furber, Liverpool—Chas H Marshal & Co.
Ship American Congress, Woodward, London—Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
Ship Volga, Evalds, Cronstadt—Funch, Meincke & Wendt.
Ship Kearsage, Sawyer, Havana—W C Arrowsmith.
Brig St Agnes (Br), Mills, Laguayra—J F Whitney & Co.
Brig A D Jordan, Abbott, Cardenas—H D Brookman & Co.
Brig Queen of the South, Chapman, Key West—H Benner.
Brig Herald, Wing, Baltimore—Brett, Son & Co.
Schr Fellow Craft (Br), Lane, St Johns, PR—R F Small.
Schr C D Horton (Br), McKeeman, Havana—D R Dewolf.
Schr Ann, Cole, Baltimore—Merrill & Abbott.
Schr Georgia, Morris, Smyrna, Del—Merrill & Abbott.
Schr J H Stafford, ——, Newcastle, Del—Master.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]

American Ports.

[illegible]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

[illegible]

LOAN OFFICES.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

[illegible]

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at half-past 7, performances commence at 8.
THE UNTIRING ACTIVITY
With which the acknowledged
GEMS OF THE DRAMA
ARE PRODUCED, THE
UNRIVALLED CASTS,
Beautiful Scenery and Appointments, having established the entire and unqualified approbation of the public, and attracted a succession of crowded houses,
MR. WALLACK
Intends to pursue the same system, by producing, with the utmost care, a still greater
VARIETY.
PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK:
THURSDAY.
Second time, Boucicault's highly popular Comedy, adapted and rewritten expressly for Wallack's Theatre, of
LOVE AND MONEY,
which was honored at its first representation with gratifying demonstrations of approval by a crowded and fashionable audience.
FRIDAY.
THE WONDER.
SATURDAY.
THE ROAD TO RUIN.
TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY),
will be presented, second time, the popular Comedy, re-written and adapted by the author of "London Assurance," "Old Heads and Young Hearts," "Love in a Maze," expressly for Mr. Wallack's Theatre, entitled
LOVE
AND
MONEY,
WITH A VERY FULL AND COMPLETE CAST.

Lord Fipley	Mr. Lester Wallack
(Originally acted by him.)	
The Mac Dunum of Dunum	Mr. Chas. Fisher
Claude Plantagenet	Mr. Mark Smith
Sykes	Mr. Norton
Craven Amos	Mr. Reynolds
Wigners	Mr. Young
Williams	Mr. Turner
Helen Plantagenet	Mrs. Hoey
Rose Lawless, pupil of Mrs. Fox French	Miss Mary Gannon
Lady Augusta	Miss Miller
Baroness	Mrs. Reeves
Mrs. Fox French	Mrs. Vernon
Matilda, her pupil	Miss Crocker
Sally Starlie, a lodging house keeper	Mrs. John Sefton
Mrs. Watson	Miss Stevens

THE NEW SCENERY by ISHERWOOD
Will consist of an
APARTMENT AT THE HON. MR. PLANTAGENET'S,
DRAWING ROOM AT MRS. FOX FRENCH'S,

[illegible]

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but Bank bills current in New York taken.

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THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at six cents per copy, or $3 per annum; the European Edition every Wednesday, at six cents per copy, $4 per annum to any part of Great Britain, or $6 12 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage; the California Edition on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, at six cents per copy, or $2 75 per annum.
THE FAMILY HERALD, on Wednesday, at four cents per copy, or $2 per annum.
VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for. OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES SENT US.
NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.
ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day; advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD, FAMILY HERALD, and in the California and European Editions.
JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness and despatch.

Volume XXVII.......................No. 105

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place.—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE ENCHANTRESS.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—DELICATE GROUND—TOODLES—ROBERT MACAIRE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway.—LOVE AND MONEY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—THE MACARTHY; OR, THE PEEP OF DAY.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—DEAD HEART—[illegible]

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—COM. NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., at all hours.—[illegible]—LESSONS FOR LOVERS, afternoon and evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—[illegible]

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, 539 Broadway.—[illegible] SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.—[illegible]

GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS, BALLETS, PANTOMIMES, FARCES, &c.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway.—JEALOUS DARKEY—RAILROAD—COLLISION—JOLLY MILLERS.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery.—BURLESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.—[illegible]

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M.

NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway.—BURLESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

TEMPERANCE HALL, Princeton—SYLVESTER BLEEKER'S WOLD'S MINSTRELS.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, April 17, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The correspondence from Yorktown, which we publish to-day, will give our readers a very accurate and interesting description of the progress of affairs in front of that city. It will be seen that the greatest activity prevails in both armies. Firing from the rebel batteries is an every day event, and meets with an occasional response from our artillery, while preparations are being made by the commanding general for an assault, which must prove of a terrific character. A skirmish took place on Saturday, in which a scattering fire was kept up on both sides. The skirmish was continued on Sunday morning, but with what effect on the enemy was not ascertained. Our loss is insignificant. The Petersburg *Express* describes it as an important affair, and says:—"We did not hear the number of Confederates engaged, but it is stated that three of our regiments sustained considerable loss in killed and wounded. The Yankees are thought to have suffered greatly. Had the enemy been allowed to fortify he might, with a very small force, have menaced and held in check a large body of our troops, while he could have sent off a greater portion of his to co-operate in other fields." The same paper adds—"It is stated, further, that a general battle is imminent on the peninsula, and not a few in our city yesterday were prepared to hear of active fighting at any moment. It is now known with certainty that McClellan, at the head of an immense army, is there, and it is also known that our generals have made ample preparations to give the enemy a desperate fight the moment he offers battle."

The Merrimac still lies up quietly at Norfolk.

We publish to-day the official report of General Grant of the battle at Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, as it may perhaps more properly be called, and also the report of General Sherman describing the pursuit of the enemy towards Corinth. The account of the fight, which we give from the Southern papers, in another column, will be found very interesting.

Despatches received at the War Department yesterday from Kansas City, bring official intelligence of the battle at Apache Pass, in New Mexico. Our loss is one hundred and fifty killed, wounded and missing. The enemy acknowledge their loss to be from three hundred to four hundred killed and wounded. Ninety-three rebels were taken prisoners, thirteen of whom are officers. Our forces captured and burned sixty-four wagons, laden with provisions and ammunition, and killed two hundred mules. The Texans attacked our battery four times, the last time coming within forty feet of our guns, but were repulsed with heavy loss. The Texans fell back to Santa Fe after the fight.

The Secretary of the Navy received a despatch yesterday from Cairo announcing that Commodore Foote had advanced with his flotilla to within three quarters of a mile of Fort Pillow, General Pope's command occupying the Arkansas shore. Ten mortar boats were in position off Fort Pillow, and had opened fire at six o'clock on Tuesday evening. Commodore Foote states that he is confident of reducing the fort.

The New Orleans *Delta* announces that seven or eight of our vessels—Porter's mortar boats no doubt—had made an attack upon Forts Jackson and St. Philip, without mentioning the date, and that as they retired upon being fired on by the forts, it was evident that a reconnoissance only was intended.

By the Canada, at Halifax, we learn that the New York packet ship Yorktown had been captured at sea by a Southern privateer. No particulars are given, but as the fact is announced under the head of the very latest news, we presume the seizure must have been made near the British coast.

The revolution in the mode of waging war at sea, produced by the engagement between the Merrimac and Monitor, is acknowledged as fully complete by England. The questions of the necessity of an immediate construction of an iron-armored fleet, of the inutility of wooden war ships, and the danger of depending on land fortifications for the defence of a coast line, were debated in the British House of Commons during two nights, as we mentioned on Tuesday. Although the whole matter was treated very cautiously and with spirit by the Cabinet Ministers, it is quite evident that the Palmerston government is excited, if not alarmed, at the position in which the country is placed, its wooden line-of-battle ships being valueless—and a huge additional expense being rendered absolutely necessary for the building of new iron vessels and the alteration and sheathing of old frigates of oak. It is claimed that Captain Cowper Coles, of the British Navy, originated the plan after which the Monitor has been built.

The great military landworks, for the defence of Spithead, which had just been undertaken, have been suspended at the instance of Parliament. The French iron-plated gunboat which arrived in the Seine from Bordeaux about a year ago, has been lengthened and modified in shape; she is now completed, and being wholly roofed in by a casing of iron plates, presents a remarkable appearance in the water—something like a gigantic egg. She has two very short funnels, two engines, and is propelled by two screws.

The Russian government is determined to save every rouble possible in order to apply the money for the fitting out of an iron-plated fleet.

The English government had officially announced the retirement of its military contingent from Mexico, with the exception of a small force, which is ordered not to take any part in or give any aid to an advance into the interior. Spain has avowed her intention not to ally herself with any "recondite schemes" for the subjugation of the Mexicans; so that the tripartite alliance may be said to be at an end, so far as the idea of a permanent invasion is concerned. France, in the absence of information to the contrary, is now acting alone on the soil of the republic, and the Paris correspondent of the London *News* states that the Mexican question, as between Napoleon and England, has become of a "very ticklish" nature.

CONGRESS.

The President sent a special message to both houses of Congress yesterday, announcing his approval of the act abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. The President has appointed ex-Mayor Berret, of Washington; Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio, and Daniel R. Goodloe, formerly of North Carolina, Commissioners to determine the validity and value of the claims presented under the act of emancipation.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Hale withdrew his resignation of the chairmanship of the Naval Committee. Bills providing a Territorial government for Kanawha (Western Virginia), and for the enforcement of the laws of the United States, were referred. Mr. McDougall continued his remarks respecting the arrest of General Stone, and opposed the adoption of the motion calling on the President for information on the subject instead of the Secretary of War. The Confiscation bill was then taken up, and Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, spoke against it. The death of Mr. Cooper, representative of the Seventh district of Pennsylvania, was announced, and the customary resolutions of condolence adopted.

In the House of Representatives, a bill appropriating thirty millions of dollars to make up deficiencies in the appropriations for the pay of the army was passed by a vote of one hundred and ninety yeas to two nays—Messrs. Calvert and May, both of Maryland, voting in the negative. A joint resolution, requiring Treasury certificates to bear date at the time the claims are audited and settled, was introduced and referred. The bill organizing the army signal corps was passed. A resolution, reported by the Judiciary Committee, declaring that the government should not interfere with the transmission of intelligence by telegraph, when it will not afford aid to the enemy, was adopted. The death of Mr. Cooper, of Pennsylvania, was announced, resolutions of condolence were adopted, and the House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Canada, from Liverpool on the 5th and Queenstown on the 6th of April, reached Halifax yesterday. Her news is two days later than that received by the Norwegian.

The Liverpool cotton market tended upwards on the 5th instant, but the quotations remained unchanged. Flour was steady. Provisions remained steady, with a quiet market. Consols closed in London on the 5th instant at 93⅞ a 94 for money.

Our advices from the continent of Europe are not of much importance.

The French papers very generally comment on the recent naval conflict at Hampton Roads, between the Monitor and Merrimac, and on the complete revolution which has thus been caused in naval warfare. They make particular reference to the excitement caused in England by this change, and to the assertions of the English press that a new navy must be built. The *Opinion Nationale* hopes that these new inventions and improvements will make naval warfare so terrible as in the end to prevent it altogether. The *Courrier du Havre* thinks that if England, France and the United States were to spend large sums of money, and each were to be possessed of an invulnerable steel-clad navy, the position of affairs would scarcely be altered, as neither Power would be able to make any impression upon the navy of the other. It also argues that the cost is too enormous ever to allow iron vessels to come into such general use as wooden ships. All the papers, however, coincide in the opinion that iron vessels will henceforth displace all others for harbor and coast defences.

The Canada reports, under the head of the very latest news, that the New York packet ship Yorktown, trading between New York and London, had been captured by a rebel Southern privateer. Our telegraphic report by the Canada does not contain any particulars as to the situation of the vessels at the time of the seizure, the name of the privateer, or the destination or cargo of the Yorktown; but as the Canada left Queenstown on the 6th instant, and the fact is stated as a portion of the latest Liverpool news of the previous day, it is to be presumed that the occurrence took place in the near neighborhood of the English or Irish coast, and that both vessels were in some one of the ports of Great Britain when the Canada took her departure for Boston. The ship Yorktown was built in New York, by William H. Webb, in the year 1847. She is eleven hundred and fifty tons burthen, and has three decks. She is built of oak, draws twenty feet of water, and was metalled in June, 1860. She is owned by Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., and her measurement shows that she is one hundred and seventy feet in length, thirty-eight feet in breadth, and twenty-two feet in depth.

The Yorktown was last surveyed in this port in January, 1860, and was a favorite vessel, both for freight and passengers. We believe she was commanded by Captain Crosby.

In the State Senate yesterday, the bill to prevent frauds upon laborers and others seeking employment was passed, as well as others of less interest. A long debate took place on a motion to instruct the Internal Affairs Committee to report the Metropolitan Health bill immediately. Without coming to any decision on the motion the Senate went into executive session, and afterwards took up and debated the bill providing for a sufficient enlargement of the canals to permit the passage of gunboats. Favorable reports were made on the bills for the better protection of buildings in this city against fire, and to establish bulkhead pier lines for New York and Brooklyn. The bill for the reorganization of the State militia and the enrolment of a National Guard was debated for some time, but the Senate adjourned without making any disposition of it. In the Assembly, a special committee of five on the apportionment of the Congressional districts of the State was announced by the Speaker. A large number of bills received their third reading, many of which were passed; but the majority of them were only of local or private importance. Among them were, however, those to provide means for the support of government, to provide means for the payment of the canal indebtedness, the General Tax bill, to regulate the sale of poisons, to inflict punishment for the use of false brands, stamps and trade marks, and some others of particular interest to the people of this city. The Spring Street Railroad bill was recommitted for amendment.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon, Wm. E. Curtis, Esq., in the chair. A resolution was adopted awarding the contract of the mason work of primary school in the Nineteenth ward to Mason & Carey, carpenter work to William Coulton, and painting to Charles Loeber. The discussion in relation to military education was postponed. No further business of importance was transacted.

The Grand Jury of Paterson, N. J., have indicted Mr. Lawrence Holms for reporting, and the *Daily Guardian* for publishing, reports of a seduction and abortion case, on the grounds of their obscenity. Mr. Holms, who reported the proceedings, was attending court as a juror, but has since become associate editor of the *Guardian*. In this State proceedings in courts of justice are permitted to be published; but it entirely depends upon the good taste of the reporter and the supervising editor to judge what portions should be omitted or delicately worded so as not to offend the sense of the community.

The market for beef cattle was substantially the same yesterday as last week. Some of the brokers and butchers reported a reduction in prices; but we found the range about the same. The average prices might have been a trifle lower. Prices varied from 7 cents to 8½ cents a 9 cents, with a large proportion of the sales at 8 cents a 8½ cents for prime corn fed steers. Milch cows have been in rather more inquiry; but prices remain about the same. Veals were steady for prime, but dull and lower for common. Sheep and lambs sold at prices ranging from $5 to $6, according to quality. Swine sold at 4 cents a 4½ cents for still fed, 4½ cents a 4¾ cents for heavy corn fed, and 3¾ cents a 4 cents for light fed. The total receipts were 3,517 beeves, 127 cows, 901 veals, 6,170 sheep and lambs and 9 23 swine.

The stock market was firm yesterday, General Grant's official report having silenced the fears of the doubters with regard to the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and rumors with regard to the object of M. Mercier's visit to Washington tending to encourage hopes of a cessation of hostilities. Governments improved ¼. Money continued very easy—call loans 5 a 6 per cent. Exchange inactive; gold 101⅝ a 101¾. The details for the month of March will be found in the money article, in another column.

The cotton market was again active yesterday, and firmer, with sales of 1,800 bales—a good part to spinners—closing stiff on the basis of 28½c. for middling uplands. Some holders demanded 29c., and refused to sell for less. Mr. Samuel Smith's Liverpool circular of the 1st of April contains the following statement regarding movements in India cotton:—The export of cotton from India is disappointing expectations. The shipments from Bombay to Europe in January and February show a deficiency of more than 60,000 bales as compared with last year, and the arrivals from the interior continue on a very moderate scale. He gives the imports into Liverpool to the 25th of March, as follows:—

	American.	Total all kinds.
1862, bales	7,000	180,000
1861	801,000	1,000,000
Decrease	881,000	820,000

And the stock on the 25th of March, as follows:—

	American.	All kinds.
1862, bales	144,000	400,000
1861	768,000	920,000
Decrease	624,000	520,000

The circular puts down the consumption at 28,000 bales per week, which is thought to be the lowest point it can reach. This will increase, especially if trade revives at all in Manchester. Applying this weekly reduction to the stock on hand, and it will be easy to estimate the steady exhaustion of supply going on in Great Britain. The cotton afloat on its way to England on the 25th of March, the circular—which is regarded as very good authority in the trade—states as follows:—

	American.	East India.
1862, bales	Nil.	210,000
1861	218,000	245,000
Decrease	218,000	35,000

The flour market was heavy and lower, and fell off from 5c. to 10c., and on some kinds, especially of common and medium grades, 15c. per bbl. Wheat was easier and irregular, while sales were moderate. Western mixed was in fair request, at 58c. a 58½c. in store, and 59c. a 60c. delivered. Pork was lower, but active at the concession, with sales of new mess at $12 62½ a $12 75, and of prime do. at $10 a $10 37½. Sugars were steady, with sales of 500 hhds. Coffee was quiet. Freights were firmer, with a fair amount of engagements at rates given in another column.

The New Policy of Napoleon in Europe and America.

We published yesterday the important despatch that M. Mercier, the French Minister at Washington, had proceeded to Richmond by way of Fortress Monroe and Norfolk. Much speculation is afloat as to the object of his visit to the rebel capital. Some think it has something to do with tobacco, in which the French government has an interest. But nothing of this kind would take a French Minister from the capital of the United States to the capital of the seceded States at such a moment as this. It would be beneath the dignity of the representative of the French empire. It is far more likely that the visit is purely diplomatic, and that it has grown out of some of the recent events of the war. A day or two before the visit the Merrimac communicated with the French steamer, probably with a reply to some communication of M. Mercier. Let us unravel the mystery.

The late naval battles in Hampton Roads have thoroughly alarmed the British Parliament for the safety of their coast. Their wooden walls, and even their stone walls, avail nothing against iron-plated steamships. The English coast is vulnerable at any moment to any Power which possesses these terrible vessels. Now it is known to the British oligarchy that Napoleon possesses these ships in abundance, and that he has been silently and secretly constructing them for a long time. Hence their alarm. Hitherto nothing prevented him from carrying out the policy of his uncle, and chastising England, but the barrier presented by her navy, and in some degree her coast fortifications. The invention of iron-plated vessels, practically tested in Hampton Roads, has rendered these bulwarks of no account; and well may the aristocracy of England turn pale. Their sheet anchor is gone. They are now at the mercy of their more warlike Gallic neighbor. The problem of a successful invasion is now solved. Had the elder Napoleon possessed such an instrumentality, England would have been, at this day, either a dependency of France, or, if still independent, a fourth rate petty Power. Had England not been an island, and had it formed part of the continent of Europe, contiguous to France, no one can doubt that she would either be annexed to the dominant Power of the Continent, or, at best, would hold about the same relationship to France as does Belgium or Italy. The insular position of Britannia, and her command of the seas, protected her against the world in arms. But the battle of Hampton Roads strips her of her strength like Samson shorn of his hair. Henceforth France is destined to rule all Europe. Louis Napoleon will now carry out the unfinished *role* of his uncle, and his iron-plated vessels, now ready for action, will speedily enter the Thames, bombard London, and tame the pride of the lineal descendants of those who chained the mighty eagle of France upon the lonely rock of St. Helena, where he gnawed out his own vitals. Before his invasion of Russia he had prepared an immense expedition to England; but the development of alarming movements on the Continent, started by the diplomacy of England to divert the storm from herself, suddenly checked his purpose. The invasion of Russia was a failure; but Napoleon III. has avenged the defeat. He has since taken vengeance on the treachery of Austria. It only remains to avenge Waterloo and punish England. He believes this is his destiny, and it is the pinnacle of his ambition.

In order to be successful in so great an enterprise, Napoleon deems it necessary to be on a friendly footing with the greatest naval Power of the world—the United States. Hence the visit of Mercier to Richmond. It has been stated recently that Napoleon had suddenly changed his policy in reference to the American war; that he had espoused the side of the North, and was about to recall his recognition of the belligerent rights of the South. Now, the object of the visit of Mercier is to tell Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet that they must submit at once; that if they do not France will take part with the North, and settle the affair very soon. But if the Southern leaders will lay down their arms the Emperor of the French will interpose to save their necks. This reasoning will probably be successful. Napoleon will then say to our government:—"See what I have done for you—I have restored the Union. I will, moreover, abandon Mexico, and all designs upon this continent. You have my permission to appropriate Canada. I want your secret friendship for my enterprises in Europe. At least, I desire that you will pledge me that you will maintain a strict neutrality." That, we think, he may fairly calculate upon; and then, let England look out. Napoleon is now master of the situation, and he will be sure to make the best of it.

The Naval Panic in England.

In this morning's paper will be found a full report of the interesting debate which took place in the House of Commons on the 30th ult. in relation to iron-clad vessels-of-war. It will be seen from it that our transatlantic cousins are in great alarm at the facts developed in the recent engagement between the Merrimac and Monitor. That event operated upon them like a new revelation. It took out of them the starch of their arrogance and self-conceit, and has left them terribly nervous and anxious about the future.

The motives of this anxiety are not exaggerated. Never had a nation greater cause to feel troubled. In a single day it has seen not only its most cherished illusions and prejudices destroyed, but the work of centuries annihilated. Since the fight in Hampton Roads its naval supremacy has passed out of the realm of facts into that of traditions. Alas! that so much that is pleasant and convivial should vanish with it. No more at Guildhall banquets or county dinners will the toast of "Our Wooden Walls" wake the echoes with stentorian and self-congratulatory cheers.

It will be seen from what passed in Parliament that in the coming age of iron English vaingloriousness still hopes to maintain its superiority at sea. We will not stop to discuss how far this expectation is well founded. To time we may safely leave the solution of the question. We would observe, however, that it is but poor evidence of confidence in the future when the ground on which the English Parliament is urged to the reconstruction of its navy by the speakers on this occasion is apprehended danger from this country. Danger of what? We have enough to occupy us at home, without seeking to carry aggression into the territories of other governments. Neither are we so unnatural as to imitate the example set us of seeking a pretext to cut the throats of our own kindred. John Bull need not be afraid of us. We prefer feeding him to fighting him.

This fear of us, however, is merely put on. It is not visions of Yankee Merrimacs and Monitors that disturb the slumbers of our English cousins. They know well that it is not our interest to pick a quarrel with them. But they are not so sure of the continuance of the same pacific disposition on the part of their imperial neighbor. The Gallic cock has begun to crow rather loud since the news of the sea fight in Hampton Roads, and the nerves of the braggarts who bullied us when our hands were tied have become painfully sensitive. They have suddenly awakened to the consciousness of the fact that whilst they have been theorizing on iron-plated war vessels and batteries France has been silently multiplying them. She has at present about three times the force of both that England, with all her boasted resources in iron and engineering skill, can command. Were war to break out between the two countries to-morrow, there would be nothing to prevent the French steaming up the Thames and shelling and capturing London.

This is one of the first points of the great American revolution. It has exposed to the maritime governments of Europe the weakness and unreliability of their present navies. It will soon lay bare, in the same unpleasant manner, the feeble points of their political systems. The ordeal through which democracy is passing here will necessarily have the effect of purifying and fortifying it abroad. Once our domestic troubles are at an end, the political anxieties of foreign governments begin. Our first war of independence set rolling the ball of revolution in Europe. The English and French journalists and politicians, who are continually sneering at "the fruitless character" of our present struggle, will, perhaps, soon discover that it is not entirely barren of consequences to themselves.

The Conservative Policy of the Administration—Important Speeches in Congress.

We publish to-day two remarkable speeches delivered in Congress—one of them by Mr. Blair, of Missouri, and the other by Judge Thomas, of Massachusetts. The speech of Mr. Blair is important, not only on account of the sentiments it utters, but because it is an exposition of the policy of Mr. Lincoln and his administration. The speech of Judge Thomas is admirable for its constitutional law, sound logic and overwhelming overthrow of the positions of the abolitionists. If Wendell Phillips and Charles Sumner are the bane of Massachusetts, Judge Thomas is the antidote. While we commend the whole of both speeches to the calm and earnest perusal of our readers, we would advert to two or three points worthy of special attention.

Mr. Blair, who is from a slaveholding State, and well informed of the opinions of all classes of the Southern community, declares that it is fallacious to call the insurrection a "slaveholders' rebellion." If such were the fact, two divisions of the army could have suppressed it without difficulty. In fact, the negroes themselves could easily put down the two hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders. But the truth is, that it is the non-slaveholding whites of the South who are the rebels, and that not from any love of slavery, but from the natural antagonism of the white race to the idea of equality and amalgamation involved in emancipation—the very same sentiment which prompts the States of the Northwest to pass laws prohibiting the settlement of negroes among their population. Mr. Blair argues, therefore, that it is the negro question, and not the slavery question, which has produced the rebellion. It was the fear that Mr. Lincoln would emancipate the slaves which led them to take up arms. Hence Mr. Lincoln, in his recent message to Congress, endeavors to remove their apprehensions. He repudiates the idea of a forced emancipation and proposes that it shall only be accomplished by the voluntary act of the people of the Southern States, Congress merely passing a law to assist them in the shape of compensation. The policy of the President is to colonize them when emancipated; and Mr. Blair suggests Mexico and Central America as the proper region for them, not only on account of climate, but because the population of those countries have no natural antipathy to the black race. He says if the republicans had proclaimed this policy of Mr. Lincoln we should not have had the rebellion, and if it were even now recognized by Congress it would save the blood of many of our soldiers, and bring back peace and good will. With great truth he observes:—"It was not love for the King, but impatience engendered by the senseless rigor of the Puritans, that brought back Charles II. to England. If the pro-slavery democracy is restored to power, it will be by similar folly on the part of the most extreme opponents of slavery." Mr. Blair goes on to contend that "we cannot subjugate the seceded States without maintaining a vast army and without changing the very form of our government." He asks: "How long would it be endured by the Northern people that a war should be waged upon the people of their own race at the South to make the blacks their equals?" He exposes the absurdity of the whole business by remarking that when Northern men go South their prejudice against slavery ceases; and the soldiers will be no exception to the rule. On the contrary, if our troops should permanently settle in the South the blacks would only change masters, of which there are certain symptoms already.

These are sound and sensible views, from which we dissent only on one point, and that is the colonization plan. There is no necessity for it. The labor of the negroes is needed in the cotton and sugar States. The labor of the white man cannot supply it; and it would be extreme folly to deprive the country of such an immense laboring population. If there must be emancipation, let the State that decrees it take charge of the negroes, instead of their former masters, and let vagrant laws, compelling to labor, be enacted, and let fair rates of wages be established. This would not be better for the negroes, but infinitely better for the planters, who are now bound to support them in old age and in sickness as well as in health. In the event of emancipation some such system as this should be adopted as a substitute. To give the blacks the same political privileges and franchises as the whites of the South, and make them equally free, is an absurdity of which nobody dreams but Utopian abolitionists like Greeley and Sumner or Phillips and Garrison.

Equally important is the speech of Mr. Thomas on the constitutional question. He shows that this is a war for the constitution, and not a war to overthrow it. He completely refutes the doctrine of Sumner, that the State organizations can be destroyed, and that States have forfeited their existence by rebellion; for "there is nothing in the doctrines of secession more disloyal to the constitution and more fatal to the Union than the doctrine of State suicide. It is the gospel of anarchy, the philosophy of dissolution." The constitution has a door for States to come in, but none for a State to go out. An ordinance of secession has no legal force, and is wholly void. A State cannot commit treason: only persons can commit it. A State cannot be indicted. "You cannot," says Burke, "indict a whole people." The loyal citizens in the Southern States are not enemies, and cannot be treated as such under any general law. A broad distinction ought to be made between the leaders and those who have been forced into the rebellion. The duties of allegiance and protection are reciprocal. The federal government has not fulfilled its part, and has no right to be too exacting about the part which Southern citizens, under such circumstances, ought to have done. Hence the wholesale sweeping confiscation proposed is not only unconstitutional, but manifestly unjust. Such is Mr. Thomas' train of argument. There is one sentence in his speech which deserves to be written in letters of gold. It is this:—"In seeking to change the constitution by force of arms we become the rebels we are striving to subdue." Let Greeley and Phillips, Sumner and the other leaders of the revolutionary abolition faction at the North "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest." They are rebels of the blackest type. Let them beware of the consequences.

THE CASE OF GEN. STONE.—It is contrary to every principle of justice and of public policy to keep Gen. Stone in continuous confinement, without giving him a trial or even preferring charges against him. If he is guilty of any offence, let him be tried, convicted and punished even to the extreme penalty of the law. If he is not guilty, let him be discharged, and let him take his place in the army. He desires to fight for the flag at Yorktown. Good officers are not very plentiful. Let him have a fair trial at once. It is the wish of Gen. McClellan, his superior officer, and there can be no good reason for refusing it. The speech of Mr. McDougall in Congress, which we published yesterday, is deserving of public attention. For every injustice done now there will be a day of reckoning hereafter.

OUR TWO REPUBLICAN FACTIONS AND THEIR INTRIGUES AT ALBANY.—There is a very mysterious controversy going on between the *Tribune* and *Times* in regard to our Metropolitan Health bill, and the officers to be appointed and the spoils to be divided under it. The *Tribune* thinks it but little short of a public outrage that the Mayor of New York and the Mayor of Brooklyn are to be excluded from this new board of health, while the *Times* contends that there is no earthly necessity for their appointment on the board. The innocent reader of both or either of those journals is doubtless puzzled to make out the meaning of all this earnest argumentation upon this business; but we think we can very easily solve the mystery.

The republican party of New York is undergoing a crystalization into two hostile factions—the one looking to Mr. Secretary Seward for the next Presidency, and the other to Mr. Secretary Chase. The "Little Villains" of the *Times*, from sheer hostility to Greeley, have pinned their faith to the coattail of Mr. Seward; and Philosopher Greeley, not yet having had full satisfaction against Mr. Seward, falls logically into "the ring" of the Chase faction, to which, also, Mayor Opdyke and Mr. Collector Barney very naturally belong. To either of these republican factions the spoils and plunder of this new health board will be worth having for future partisan operations; and here we reach the milk of the cocoanut.

Hon. Henry Jeremy Diddler Raymond is intriguing for the seat in the United States Senate now held by Preston King, whose term will soon expire. Hon. Philosopher Greeley, while he would become decidedly wrathy if charged with any intrigue upon the subject, still has, no doubt, a kind of a glimmering idea that he is the very man to fill the place of Preston King, and that Raymond is nothing but an impudent little nincompoop. We need not proceed any further with our explanations. The reader, from what we have said, will see the wheel within the wheel at each end of the axletree of this Metropolitan Health bill. It is a tempest in a teapot; but, for all that, we shall have, probably, a little thunder and lightning from it before it is ended.

THE ARREST OF MR. EX-SECRETARY CAMERON—A NEW SUBJECT FOR CONGRESS.—The arrest the other day in Philadelphia, at the instance of Mr. Pierce Butler, of Hon. Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, on the charge of the false imprisonment of said Butler by said Cameron in Fort Lafayette, is a very interesting and suggestive affair. We see from this proceeding that, if General Cameron may be arrested, tried and punished in this case, he may be in a hundred others, more or less, and that hereafter Mr. Secretary Seward and Mr. Secretary Stanton may be subjected to an endless succession of such troublesome prosecutions. This initiative experimental arrest of Mr. Cameron, then, clearly suggests a bill of indemnity, or something of that sort, on the part of Congress. In fact, in the absence of any such intervention in behalf of the members of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet of the War and State departments, we may expect, by and by, from this example of Mr. Pierce Butler, a regular offensive campaign from the State prisoners liberated from Fort Lafayette, Fort Warren, the old Capitol building at Washington and other places, and that the Abbe McMaster, certain Baltimore Police Commissioners, certain late members of the Maryland Legislature, the late Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, Dr. Hopkins, of Detroit, and other supposed Knights of the Golden Circle, and a host of others, will form a perfect army of prosecutors, with the right wing headed by the inextinguishable and accomplished Mrs. Greenhow and the inappeasable and fascinating Mrs. Morris. The subject, therefore, clearly calls for the intervention of Congress or the Supreme Court, or for the action of both, as soon as possible.

"BOGUS CORRESPONDENCE AND SWINDLING EXTRAS."—We invite the attention of our readers to the beautiful disclosures on this subject, in another part of this paper, from the St. Louis *Democrat*. It will thus be seen that, while some of the late pretentious descriptions of battles published in the New York *Tribune* and *World* are bogus, counterfeit, spurious—mere tricks to obtain a little credit upon false pretences—we have, on the other hand, the most conclusive evidence that the battle field letters of the NEW YORK HERALD may be traced to our industrious and enterprising correspondents in person on the battle field. The proof against our contemporaries and in our vindication is perfectly conclusive. Our readers will thus perceive that, while the HERALD may be relied upon as a genuine newspaper, some of our noisiest contemporaries are but jackdaws in borrowed plumage.

CORPORATION ADVERTISING—THE POST AND THE TRIBUNE.—The *Evening Post* is an advocate of that comfortable old plan for the spoilsmen, of limiting the Corporation advertising to our city newspapers of the smallest circulation. This is quite natural; for the *Post* is one of this class, and has a chronic hankering for a slice, with some of the rich stuffing, of the public goose. Greeley, however, who is a vegetarian, scorns to look upon the subject in that light, and, as a guardian of the public interests, pleads the sound doctrine that the Corporation advertising should be given to our public journals of the largest circulation. It is simply a case between the spoilsmen and the people; and so glad are we in this instance to find him on the right side, notwithstanding all his curious kinks and crotchets, that we second the motion of Greeley.

THE "BLOODY DAY" IN BALTIMORE.—The Common Council of Baltimore have requested the citizens of that city to display the national flag from the housetops and the shipping in that port on Saturday next, April 19, "as a manifestation of gratitude for their deliverance from the dangers which threatened on that day to destroy their city and State, on the occasion of the passage of troops through the city to protect the capital of the United States."

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. T. D. Jackson, the treasurer of this establishment, takes his first benefit to-night. Mr. J. S. Clark and the clever comedienne, Miss Sarah Stevens, will lend their services on this occasion. The programme is one of rich promise.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

Operations of the Army of General McClellan.

GREAT STRENGTH OF THE REBEL WORKS

Daring Excursion of Four Union Soldiers.

IMPRESSIVE SCENES IN CAMP.

SHELLING OF THE REBEL WORKS.

Rebel Account of a Battle at Yorktown.

&c., &c., &c.

Our Army Correspondence.

LEE'S MILL, Va., April 10, 1862.

Lee's and Young's Mills—The Strength of the Rebel Defences—Mud, Woods and Swamp—A Skirmish—Captured Rebels—What They Said—The Capture of the Fort a Work of Difficulty—Another Skirmish—A Captured Spy, &c., &c.

We have been for the last few days in front of the enemy's works, and with a prospect of having all the work to do that we want. Lee's Mill is on the Warwick river, about three miles from Young's Mill, and two miles from the James river. The distance from here to Yorktown is estimated at seven miles.

The enemy have erected very extensive works on the opposite side of Warwick river, extending the distance of a mile in a straight line. They are there in force, and are receiving reinforcements constantly. They have selected the most favorable position possible for a strong defence, the approach being guarded by a dense forest, with an almost impassable road, and the ground swampy and uneven. The river intervening is very deep, so that we cannot cross without bridges, thus preventing a charge. Our forces are in front, reaching from the James river to a mile above. Our skirmishers reached the clearing in front of the works at noon on the 5th, after driving in the rebel pickets.

After immense difficulty and wading knee deep in mud, we were enabled to get a portion of a division through the woods and posted out of sight, in front of the works. We at once opened fire with two pieces of artillery to get the range of their guns, which was at once replied to by the enemy. A scattering fire was kept up most of the afternoon, with what effect we could not learn. We twice shot down their flagstaff; but it was immediately replaced.

Three prisoners from the Tenth Georgia regiment were brought in yesterday, from whom General Keyes gathered some information. Their names are Alex E. Foster, born in Albany, N. Y.; John McKoon, born in New York city, and John W. Antignac, born in Augusta, Ga. They were all privates, and members of the Tenth Georgia, Colonel Cummings. They represent that the enemy have about 8,000 men immediately in front, and 100,000 in the peninsula. General Magruder is in command, and General McLaw's command inside the fort. They say that about two thousand negroes have been at work here and at Yorktown for two months. They intend, if beaten, to fall back on Williamsburg. Their camp is on the rear of the fort. They say when they left there were about twelve guns mounted—one Parrott, and the rest mostly from six to ten pounders—mostly iron guns. They have a large number of light artillery.

It was rumored in camp when they left that General Johnston had gone to Kentucky, taking some of the Manassas troops. The Georgian was an intelligent young man, but refused to answer any questions. They were dressed in the Virginia homespun cloth, which was coarse, but comfortable, but were quite deficient in blankets, using carpets for that purpose. The Northerners said they enlisted because they could get no work.

The labor of taking this fort will be one of great difficulty; but I think General McClellan fully equal to the emergency. The shots of the rebels yesterday mostly passed over our heads.

The following are all the casualties on our side during the attack:—

Private Joseph Pepper, Company B, Seventh Maine, killed.

Private Toby, Seventh Maine, slightly wounded.

Private Parker, Seventh Maine, slightly wounded.

Private Milton Lewis, Company K, Forty-ninth New York, killed.

Christian Hirsch, Company K, Forty-ninth New York, probably fatally wounded.

Our men had been skirmishing all the morning of Sunday with the enemy, and had fired a great many shots, but with what result we could not ascertain. Two or three men have been slightly wounded on our side.

The Rhode Island regiment went down last night opposite a battery where the creek is quite narrow, and drove them out with the aid of a few pieces of artillery. They were so near each other that they could talk across and dare each other out.

Our General has just come in, having been over the whole length of our lines. He says he will soon have things in order to commence the battle in earnest. We are very much in need of heavy siege guns and pontoon bridges; but by the time we are ready to use them we hope they will arrive. If we could get across the river we could take their works at the point of the bayonet.

We are within a half hour's ride of the headquarters, and couriers are constantly passing between with despatches.

Our men have just brought in a spy caught within our lines, mingling with the soldiers, with one of our blue overcoats on that one of our men had thrown away. He fought like a tiger before he would be captured; but they finally knocked him down with a gun, and brought him in. He has not yet been examined, and I do not know what account he gives of himself.

NEAR WARWICK COURT HOUSE, April 11, 1862.

A Narrow Escape for a General—Two Brave Men Save the Whole of the Staff Officers—A Reconnoissance and What Was Learned—The Rebel Force at the Western Point of the Works—A Curious Letter, Showing the Rebel Mode of Conducting a Retreat, &c.

Our General finds that the position of the enemy at this place is one of great strength. Still he increases his preparations for a vigorous assault with great activity, and is himself the soul of all. On Saturday he was twelve hours in the saddle, and yesterday seven, having in that time examined personally every position along his whole front. During the skirmish a few days since a shell from the enemy's two-gun battery on our front fell into an ammunition chest, and exploded all the gun cartridges, &c., in it. The General and his staff were at the moment within fifteen feet of the chest. Vociferous cheers went up from the rebels upon the perception of their lucky hit. But a circumstance occurred almost immediately which, if they saw and understood it, must have dashed their inclination to cheer. When the shell and general ammunition exploded there were a number of our shells in the chest. In the blaze the fuses of these shells became fired, and there was danger of a much greater explosion, when two men—Martin Roberts and David L. Smith, of Capt. Wheeler's battery—rushed up and threw a bucket of water into the chest, which extinguished every fuse.

This position has a front of one mile on the upper bend of the river, and of about seven miles in its whole extent. The Warwick river, which covers all the enemy's right, is at its mouth about half a mile wide, and light schooners used to ascend it; but at about two miles above its mouth the enemy has driven sharpened piles so as to form a complete obstruction from bank to bank. Above the stream narrows, and at the closed work near the bend it is not more than eighteen feet wide, but it is quite deep. To the enemy's left there is a millpond and marsh, between our front and the enemy's. Two strong works are in that direction. There is beside the stream an "open" of at least a thousand yards in width, every inch of which is swept by the enemy's cannon, and may be swept by the great numbers of riflemen for whom he has prepared pits. So much has been learned in a large number of reconnoissances made by experienced officers, under the partial or direction of the General.

Nearly all the projectiles thrown by the enemy are twelve-pound shells, many of which do not burst. He has also at this point, as far as we know, another gun of heavier calibre, which is an eighteen-pounder. One of his guns down the river is a rifled piece. We hear of no generals in command except Magruder and McInnes. Magruder, as we learn upon very fair authority, had in his command, upon our approach, twenty-three thousand men. He called for twenty thousand more, and they were readily sent. These men were brought by steamboat from Richmond, and were landed at a wharf on the James river, about twelve miles in rear of the enemy's works. How many of these men are in our immediate front we cannot possibly say; but our commander appears to think that he has a very large proportion of them to deal with. Last night steamboat whistles were heard throughout the night at intervals, and it is thought probable that even more men are coming down. Experienced ears in camp heard a gun last night which is confidently declared to have been a large mortar.

All along the line the enemy has continually made demonstrations, and wherever a body has presented itself it has been met with a rapid movement of men to that quarter. It was at one time fancied that the enemy was dodging his men hither and thither, to give an idea of greater numbers; but that appears now not to be probable.

Night before last a large party of the enemy's men were found to be at work in the wood with axes, beyond the Warwick river, on our extreme left. It was thought probable that they were at work upon a raft, and a battery was sent down to shell them out. A regiment of infantry was sent down to support the battery, and laid out in the marshy woods all night, and had a hard time of it. Shortly before daylight the colonel posted his men, and soon after the battery opened and easily drove out the axe party. After a while the enemy got down again and threw some shell over; but he relinquished this attempt when he found what a hot place the battery and the infantry could make of his position. During Monday night again the General received word from the front which induced him to look out for the enemy on his left. A brigade was drawn up in line of battle on the lower part of Warwick river, and held there all night, and every regiment in the army had orders to hold itself in readiness to move.

I send you a letter found at Warwick Court House, addressed to:—

SERGEANT BURNS,
In charge of Commissary Department,
Warwick Court House.

CAMP CHEEVER, LEE'S MILL, March 27, 1862.

SERGEANT BURNS—As many wagons of the Tenth Georgia as can be spared will be sent to the Court House for the supplies remaining there. You will remain at the Court House with the guard until the enemy is in sight, and then, if there are any supplies still there, you will apply the torch to the Court House and Clerk's office, and then leave. Have everything ready, so as to make a sure thing of it in case of necessity. Respectfully, yours,
GEO. H. CHEEVER,
A. C. S., Second division.

During the time that the General has been making reconnoissances we have fired from the front only an occasional gun. Our whole list of casualties up to Monday last was four killed and nine wounded.

IN CAMP BEYOND THE INTRENCHMENTS, YORKTOWN, April 12, 1862.

The Calm Before the Tempest—The Kind Attentions of the Enemy—A Quartermaster Under Fire—An Observation of the Rebel Territory—Great Strength of the Rebel Works—Magnificence of the Virginia Scenery—An Impressive Scene Before the Army—Excursion of Four Union Soldiers to the Rebel Positions—Freaks of the Enemy, &c., &c., &c.

Everything still remains in about the same state of masterly quietude. It is, as all believe, the stillness that presages the coming storm, which may burst upon us at any moment. The enemy is laboring with untiring vigilance day and night upon his works, and our men are not idle. The rebels do not fail to remind us each day of their proximity, by sending over some shells in our direction. To-day's demonstrations in this regard were very moderate. About nine o'clock two big shells came whizzing toward us with terrifically murderous intent. They exploded without doing harm. Another was sent over along toward night, happily with like result. Our men did not return any shots.

At twelve o'clock, as Captain Smith, Brigade Quartermaster, was coming up York river, with a steamboat loaded with forage, the enemy saluted him with three shots. To come up Back river to a landing adjoining the brigade encampment, the boat had to move round a projecting bar in York river to keep the channel, which brought him within three-quarters of a mile of their guns. The first shot—a round one—passed over the deck just aft the smoke pipe. The remaining shots were shells, the first of which fell considerably short, and the last one went at a proportionately pleasant distance beyond. Captain Smith—as plucky a man as the next one—kept his craft moving ahead, notwithstanding these disagreeable salutations, and landed his forage safely.

This afternoon I rode down to a point three miles below us, on the York river, from which, through field glasses, a fine view can be had of Yorktown, Gloucester, and the adjacent country. Three of our principal generals, with their staffs, were there taking observations of the rebel territory and works in the distance. It is evident, from what can be seen here, if there was not manifold other evidence from other sources, that Yorktown is very strongly fortified, and that the work of driving out our enemy and taking possession will not be a light one. Their earthworks line the water's edge, and their mounted cannon are plainly visible. Two of our gunboats lay at anchor near by, the Stars and Stripes floating fearlessly from their mizenmasts.

The river and woodland scenery here presents a beautiful view, such as a poet might make the subject of inspiring rhythm or an artist delineate with delight on canvass. But with such a group before me, other thoughts fill the mind than the windings of the river, shaded banks, luxuriant lands, and all the glory of decayed Virginia dwellings, and a day of summerlike sunshine thrown in. The fate, prosperity and perpetuity of a nation is at stake, is entrusted to the purpose, will, energy of the head of the national commanders. And he is the centre around which all else moves. His eyes note every point and object, and every eye notes him, and each catches with eagerness the words falling from his lips. The observers remained there almost two hours, mounted their horses and left.

An impressive scene occurred this afternoon in a New York regiment. After evening drill parade, private John Carroll, who was convicted some time since of lighting a fire on guard in disobedience of positive orders and falling asleep on his post, was brought before the regiment. The order was read adjudging him to be shot. A deathlike stillness pervaded the entire line. The order dwelt upon the enormity of the offence and necessity of promptly meting out the prescribed punishment of death. A second order was now read of pardon. The revulsion of feeling alike on the part of the prisoner and the regiment may be imagined. Under the circumstances the moral effect was everything that could have been desired—as salutary and effective in the lesson taught as though there had been no reversal of the first order. Young Carroll—for he is a boy only eighteen years old—wept like a child when he was directed to resume his place in his company. This is the regiment formerly under the command of Colonel Kerrigan. The Lieutenant Colonel has been promoted to the coloneley of the regiment since we left Fortress Monroe, has made the regiment from the worst one of the best regiments in the service. It was through his intercession, based upon the thoroughly disorganized condition of the regiment when the offence was committed, that the life of Carroll was spared. The Colonel, who comes from Utica, served in the Mexican war. I will add *en passant* that two nights ago four of his men went within three hundred rods of the enemy's works, shot dead two rebels, and came away bearing on their shoulders a huge cooking stove, which has proved very serviceable since. The Colonel and some of his men went exploring to-day about our picket lines. He discovered a new road and other important topographical facts, which he mapped and reported to the General of the division.

Our boys are having a good time delving oysters out of Back creek. The bivalves are abundant, and, though small, have a deliciously salutary influence when introduced in the human stomach. One of the enemy's shells, referred to in the opening part of my letter, I have just learned was directed towards our oyster seekers. A fragment of the shell struck a rowboat, in which were two of the members of a New York regiment, knocking the boat into unseaworthiness and the oysters lying in the bottom into the river again. The latter result of the explosion called out some expletives, modelled after the style of the market woman's anathemas of Dr. Johnson.

Some of the rebels ventured out this evening, and fired the outbuildings attached to the house fronting their works which they burned yesterday. This whim of theirs for illumination, and particularly as the buildings were of no value, was not interfered with.

Daniel Cunningham, Company F, of New York, was shot to-day, while on picket, in the left leg. It is a severe but not dangerous wound. There are no other casualties to record. Our wounded men are improving each day.

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, IN FRONT OF YORKTOWN, April 13, 1862.

General McClellan's General Order—Gallantry in Officers and Troops to be Reported to Headquarters—Orders of Commendation to be Issued Therefrom—A Rebel Balloon—The Solemn Services of Sunday Last—The Weather, &c.

The following order was promulgated to-day to all the regiments of each division of the Potomac Army encamped in front of Yorktown. It speaks for itself. There is a lofty tribute and promise in its brevity—tribute to a gallant General, whose past services in the field, and direction of our glorious Northern army in the beginning of its work to crush out this accursed Southern rebellion, have given him a place in the niche of military fame it is not given one man in a generation to reach; and promise of due appreciation and reward, of any and all, from the highest officer to the lowest private in the ranks, acquitting themselves meritoriously in battle:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 115.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, NEAR YORKTOWN, Va., April 12, 1862.

I. The present camp of these headquarters, and of all the troops in front of Yorktown, will be known as Camp Winfield Scott.

II. Special instances of good conduct and gallantry on the part of officers or troops will be reported without delay, through the intermediate commanders, to these headquarters. Orders of commendation are to be issued at these headquarters only.

By command of Major General McCLELLAN.
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant General.

This forenoon a balloon hove in sight above the rebel fortifications. It remained up but two or three minutes, and then disappeared as suddenly as it rose to view. This is the first essay of the enemy in the aeronautic line. The balloon had the appearance of being about the size of Professor Lowe's. Something in its construction or management is believed to have worked wrong, from its being up such a short time.

Each regimental encampment at noon to-day presented a scene whose solemn impressiveness and character can never be eradicated from the memory of the participants. The scenes were those attending the carrying out of Secretary Stanton's order, asking the regiments to be called out at this hour, and the chaplain of each, at their head, to give a prayer of thanksgiving for the recent victories that have crowned our arms. The position of our troops in the face of the enemy; the consciousness of battles to be fought and won here; the knowledge that every victory gained on our side elsewhere is drawing the war so much nearer to a close, and hastening the time of return home; the cheering thought that when the war is ended the Union will be restored, and peace, and industry, and prosperity, resume their sway, and the sacredness of the day itself, conspired to make the thanksgiving one of heartfelt unanimity. And thus I believe it was.

Professor Lowe's balloon went up a little before sundown. It remained up about half an hour.

There has been no cannonading to-day, and but little firing between the pickets. Like last Sunday, the day was passed very quietly. It has been a clear and beautiful day; but the sun went down in a cloud, and a change in the atmosphere since nightfall indicates a brewing storm. But there are lowering clouds in the war horizon, indicating a storm of speedy battle more portentously fearful in their threatening than any war of the elements can be.

CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, IN FRONT OF YORKTOWN, April 14, 1862.

The Beginning of McClellan's Advance on Yorktown—The Compliments Sent to Magruder—The Rebels Forced from Some New Batteries—Accidental Shooting of a Soldier, &c., &c.

About one o'clock this morning the sudden booming of

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It is now known with certainty that McClellan, at the head of an immense army, is there, and it is also known that our generals have made ample preparations to give the enemy a desperate fight the moment he offers battle.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Rebel Battery Merrimac Still at Norfolk.

The French Minister En Route for Richmond.

Rebel Comments on the Capture of Fort Pulaski,

&c., &c., &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 15, 1862.

M. Mercier, the French Minister at Washington, arrived here from Annapolis this morning. He was saluted by the French steamer Gassendi, and subsequently, on landing to pay a visit to General Wool, he received a salute from the water battery of the fortress. This afternoon the Gassendi steamed up to Norfolk, with the French Minister on board.

The steamboat Nelly Baker, Captain Calden, formerly plying between Boston and Nahant, has been placed upon the line between this place and Ship Point. She will make a daily trip each way, with the mails and passengers.

The Union and Lincoln guns were each fired to-day, to try their range. The shot from the former fell a short distance off Sewall's Point.

A flag of truce from Norfolk to-day brought down two ladies, and also the sword of the captain of the French war vessel Proney, which vessel, it will be recollected, was wrecked on the North Carolina coast some time since.

BALTIMORE, April 16, 1862.

The *American's* special says, speaking of the visit of the French steamer, with the French Minister, to Norfolk:—Some speculation was entertained here in naval circles as to what course the French Minister and the commander of the steamer will pursue at Norfolk. Will he salute the rebel flag? And will the rebel guns salute the French flag? It is a nice point of national etiquette. No guns have yet been heard in the direction of Norfolk.

Long before the time of closing this letter the flag of truce boat reported the Merrimac was not in sight, and has evidently returned to Norfolk. The hands on board the flag boats had some talk; but nothing was disclosed as to the movements of the Merrimac. Some of the rebels bantered our men on the subject, saying there was no use in wasting coal, that she could come into the Roads whenever she chose to do so, and that our vessels were afraid to come from under the guns of the fort and meet her.

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 15, 1862.

The Rebels Out of News—Their Hopes of Success at Yorktown—They Say it is a Sure Thing for Them—An Immediate Attack on McClellan Counselled—Sneers of the Rebels—Severe Comments on the Pulaski Surrender, &c.

I have seen to-day a copy of this morning's Richmond *Dispatch*. It contained no news of importance. Under the head of telegraphic intelligence it had the startling announcement "no news from any quarter." In an editorial it prognosticates that this dead calm in affairs denotes an impending terrific storm which will soon break forth in fury upon the plains of Yorktown. The rebels insist that the impending battle on the peninsula will be a sure victory to their arms, and will for ever insure to them a national independence and the permanency of Southern institutions. The greatest efforts have been made by the confederacy to concentrate all the available military strength on the peninsula, in order to make the blow, when it shall have been struck, terrific and decisive. They suggest that no time should be lost, and that an attack should be made forthwith on the Union army under Gen. McClellan.

In regard to the Merrimac, the editor of the *Dispatch* says that no more coal should be wasted to draw out the Monitor to combat, inasmuch as for two days the Merrimac has ruled Hampton Roads without the Yankees disputing it with them.

In the *Dispatch's* special correspondence from Savannah, dated April 12, the writer is very severe on Colonel Olmstead, the late rebel commander of Fort Pulaski, for surrendering that post, with only an apparent slight defence; that the breaching of the sixteen feet walls of the fortification and its capture by one Union Parrott gun bear on their face the evidence that Colonel Olmstead did not make that resistance which he should have done. The number of rebel prisoners taken is five hundred. Provisions for the garrison sufficient to have lasted three months, and a large amount of artillery and ordnance stores, were among the trophies of the victory. Each gun had been supplied with one hundred and thirty rounds of ammunition, of which scarcely five hundred in the aggregate had been expended when the work fell into Union hands. The correspondent also bewails the fate of the rebel steamer Fingal, which is closely blockaded at Savannah, and is to be sunk on the approach of the Union troops to that city. There is a new gunboat on the stocks at Savannah ready for launching, which will also be destroyed. The railroad from Savannah to Macon is encumbered with household goods of the panic stricken residents of Savannah. There is also a severe criticism in the rebel correspondence of the *Dispatch* on the "Brown Satellites" for impressing all the male inhabitants of Savannah, who are termed "beardless boys," in the employ of the State, who are a scourge to the country, and, being too cowardly to fight themselves, impress others to do their work. A despatch to the rebel paper quoted above claims that General Buell, of the Union army, was killed at the battle of Shiloh (Pittsburg Landing). This they consider retribution for their late brave General Albert Sydney Johnston.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 16, 1862.

The Restraint on the Press—The Army Vultures—The Sut-

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

For Other Wants See First Page.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; is a good cook, washer and ironer and general housworker; can give the best city reference. Can be seen until engaged at 213 West 29th st., second floor.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUation to do housework, or would do chamberwork and assist in housework; is willing and obliging. Call at 175 51st st., for two days.

A GIRL WISHES A SITUATION TO GO TO CALIFORnia with a respectable family; does all kinds of plain sewing, and has no objection to take care of a child; is also a cook, washer and ironer; will do chamberwork and waiting. Best city reference. Call for one week at 37 West 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, back room.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS lady's maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of hairdressing and dressmaking; will wait on grown children; operates on sewing machine. Best city reference. Call at 113 West 15th st., for two days.

AN AMERICAN YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUation as plain seamstress and to take care of grown children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines, and can do hairdressing; is willing to wait on a lady. Call at or address 37 East 25th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do general housework in a small private family. Has good city reference. No objection to go in the country. Call for two days at 344 Hudson st.

A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small family. Has a three and two years' reference. Can be seen at 18 3d av.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as nurse and seamstress. Call for two days at 439 West 28th st., top floor, front room.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; no objections to assist in the nursery, with good reference. Apply at 160 6th ave., between 27th and 28th sts.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS waitress and chambermaid; has no objection to do fine washing; has the best of city reference. Call for two days at 417 7th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION TO DO GENEral housework, or as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has good city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 201 Columbia st.

A YOUNG WOMAN DESIRES A SITUATION AS [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE PROtestant girl, as nurse; is capable of taking care of a young infant; is a neat plain sewer; has no objection to travel. Best of city reference given. Apply at 89 3d av., in the bakery, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging. Best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at 197 7th av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting; is not afraid of work; no objections to a boarding house. Apply for two days at 22 Gansevoort st., corner of Hudson, third floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls; one for general housework, and the other as chambermaid and nurse. They have the best of city reference. Call at 436 1st av., top floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; one to do general housework in a small private family, the other to do up stairs work and assist in the washing and ironing. Can produce good city reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days, at 214 West 31st st., between 8th and 9th aves.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of pastry and baking; has no objection to the country, and to take charge of a small dairy; city and country reference. Call for two days at 241 28th st., between 2d and 3d aves., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; has good city reference. Call at No. 8 Jones st., in the rear, between 5th [illegible] and 4th.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A SITUAtion to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; has good city reference. Call at 134 East 31st st., between 1st and 2d aves., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS COOK; understands her business in all its branches; has no objections to the country; has the best of city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 Carroll place, Bleecker st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework; can give the best of reference if required. Call for two days in Pacific st., third door from Washington av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A MIDDLE aged woman (a Protestant), accustomed to the care of children; capable of taking the entire charge of an infant. Can be seen at 101 West 27th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A WHOLESALE OR retail grocery store; is willing to make himself generally useful, and can bring the best of reference from his former employers. Address D. S C., Herald office.

RAILROAD CONDUCTORS.—$200 WILL BE PAID, BY an experienced business man, for a situation as Conductor on New Haven and New York Railroad, or $100 for a situation as Conductor on a New York city railroad (Fourth avenue preferred). Address Conductor, Herald office.

TO TALLOW MELTERS.—THE ADVERTISER, HAVing peculiar facilities for taking rough fat, would be glad to make an arrangement with some good house to reserve it. Address C. D. F., box 1,720 Post office.

TO STOCK BROKERS.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN, A member of the Broker's Board, for a permanent situation in an established stock house; he must be acquainted with all the leading brokers, and produce unexceptionable reference. To such a person a liberal compensation will be given, and a permanent situation. Address, with full particulars, H. F. D., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman, as porter in a store, or to work in a gentleman's family, gardener or any other employment. Will work for moderate wages the first six months. Address J. Westwood, Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO has had some years' experience in a wholesale cloth house, and who has travelled West for a tailors' trimming house, and can influence some Western trade. References A1. Address A. H. W., box 182 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, 24 years of age, well accustomed to work, writes a good plain hand, quick at figures, and can use carpenter's tools; wants a situation as porter in a store, or any situation where his services would be required. Every satisfaction as respects character. Apply to or address J. D., 341 West 43d st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED FRENCHMAN, WHO has lived several years in private families as waiter, a situation as such, or as valet with a single gentleman; good city references given. Address A. X. N., Herald office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, AS carver in a saloon or restaurant, who has had eleven years' experience in the business; the best of city references given. Address D. A. B., Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS OF ABILITY WANTED—MALE AND FEmale, for city and country, to sell Everett's French and English Patterns of Ladies' and Children's Garments (life size); twelve assorted patterns for 25 cents, or sent free to any part of the United States on receipt of 30 cents in stamps. [illegible]

THE TURF.

TORONTO CHIEF WILL STAND THE PRESENT season on the farm at Flushing. Address all communications to F. F. Rouse, Flushing, L. I.

TOM WONDER.—THIS CELEBRATED STALLION IS now standing for mares at Wilson Lawrence's stable, at Flushing, Long Island, at $20 the season. Mares at the risk of owners; pasture can be had. Address as above or the owner, Dr. J. B. Lawrence, St. Denis Hotel, N. Y.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A JENNY FOR SALE—BROKE TO SADDLE, VERY gentle; would answer for a child to ride. Apply at 169 Third avenue.

BROWN HORSE FOR SALE—KIND AND GENTLE IN all harness; warranted sound; excellent horse for family use; travels in about 4 minutes. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, 373 Broadway.

BUSINESS WAGONS OF EVERY KIND CONSTANTLY on hand or made to order, such as Grocers', Bakers', Milk and Express. You will find this place as favorable as any that can be found, and every article warranted as represented, at STEWART'S Wagon Factory, Fifty-third street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE—A FAVORITE SADDLE MARE, USED BY a lady in the ring and on the road; very stylish, 14 hands high; also a nice driver in harness. Can be seen at Fagan's stable, 74 West Twenty-second street.

FOR SALE—A PARK PHAETON, NEARLY NEW, CITY make, in first rate running order. Price $300. Apply at private stable 34 East Twenty-eighth street, near Madison avenue.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BAY HORSE, 16½ HANDS high, 7 years old, perfectly sound, kind and gentle; will make a good cart horse; price $150; also, a mare, same size, price $150. Both can be seen in Newark. They are now in the country. Address W. A., Herald office.

FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND COACH, FIT FOR boat or car hacking; will be sold cheap. Can be seen at 45 and 45 East Fifteenth street.

FOR SALE—A FRESH MILCH COW, OF THE BEST quality; warranted to milk 23 quarts a day; also to make 14 pounds of butter per week; to be sold cheap; or would exchange for a lower priced cow. Apply at 101 East Twenty-fifth street.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID DAPPLE GRAY HORSE, 16½ hands high, six years old, sound and kind; lady can drive him; would make a fine doctor's or family horse. Sold for want of use; a chance seldom offered. Price $250. Apply to TIMOTHY DESMOND, 441 Fulton ave., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES, 15½ hands high, light bay, long tail, warranted sound and kind. Can be seen and tried at Johnson's livery stable, 13 [illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. B. CHAPMAN, AUCTIONEER. MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, STATUARY, AND MANY RARE AND COSTLY WORKS OF ART,

At public auction on this day (Thursday), April 17, at the elegant residence 48 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Sale commencing at 11 o'clock.

SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, Rosewood Drawing Room Suits, Bronze and Ormolu Chandeliers, Velvet Medallion Carpets, Sevres and Dresden China Ornaments, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Embroidered Lace Curtains, Oil Paintings, by eminent artists; Etageres, Centre Tables, Encoignures, Cabinets, Lady's Work Table, superb Bronze Clock, two full Suits, Drawing Room Furniture, covered in maroon and gold and crimson gold brocatel; Artistic Bronze Statuettes, Marble Statuary, Reclining Chairs, Card and Sofa Tables, French walnut Suit, covered in reps, consisting of Sofa, Arm Chair, Rockers, Oval Back Chairs.

MAGNIFICENT 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, overstrung bass, round corners, made to order, cost $600; Stool and Cover; Canterbury, Extension Table, Sideboard, China, Glass, Silverware, Table Cutlery, Couches, Arm Chairs, Clocks, Engravings, Hat Stands, rosewood and mahogany Bureaus, Armoire-a-Glace, Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Blankets, Rockers, Sofas, Chairs, covered with haircloth; Sofa Bedsteads, Commodes, Toilet Sets, Stair Carpets, Oilcloths. Also, Furniture of servants' apartments. Also, a large assortment of Basement and Kitchen Furniture. Also, one Family Coach, one Road Wagon, made by Dusenbury; pair of matched Horses, 8 years old; one Saddle Mare, sets of Harness, Robes, Blankets, &c.

N. B.—The auctioneers would call the particular attention of their friends and the public to this sale, the catalogue comprising the largest and richest collection of Household Furniture, &c., offered at auction this season. Sale peremptory, without regard to the weather. Catalogue at the house.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER. REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS. ALBERT H. NICOLAY

Will sell this day (Thursday), April 17,

At 12½ o'clock, at the

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,

50 N.Y.& N.H.RR (com.) $100	50 Jersey City Insurance $50
24 Commerce Ins. Co. 100	40 Chatham Bank 25
20 Equitable Insurance 35	40 Germania Fire Ins. 50
40 Rutgers Insurance 25	50 American Ex. Ins. 100
50 Atlantic Bank, of Portland.	50 American Telegraph Co 100
	40 Bull's Head Bank 25

$5,000 New York and Boston Railroad 6 per cent bonds.
$1,000 Tennessee State 6 per cent bonds.

Next regular sale Monday, April 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. A. H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker, 52 William street.

A JOSEPH L. SMITH, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL this day, at 10½ o'clock, at 137 Eighth street, near Broadway, one Piano, three rosewood Parlor Suits, rosewood and mahogany Bedroom Suits, mahogany and maple Chairs; Rockers, Pier Glasses, Tables, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Paintings and everything belonging to a first class house.

R. T. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER. LARGE, ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF $60,000 WORTH OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C. WHITTEMORE & HAZELL will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 23, and following days until sold, commencing at 10 o'clock each day,

At No. 53 Beekman street,

the entire assigned stock of Messrs. Ellis Brothers & Co., comprising a large and well selected assortment of heavy and shelf Hardware, Cutlery, &c., to which the attention of buyers is requested.

Terms—Bills under $500 cash, in bankable funds; all over that amount four months' approved endorsed notes, payable in the city of New York, with interest added.

Catalogues will be ready and can be had at the office of the auctioneers, 158 Broadway, on Friday, 18th inst.

SHERMAN & CO., AUCTIONEERS, WILL SELL THIS day, 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at 15 Bowery, a general assortment of Household Furniture, viz:—Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Beds, Washstands, Mirrors, Clocks, Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, and also 15 boxes Diamond Emery, 50 dozen Sieves, Wall Paper, &c.

T. GAFFNEY, AUCTIONEER.—SALESROOM NO. 55 Centre street, will sell, this day, at 10½ o'clock, the Stock and Fixtures of the Wholesale and Retail corner Liquor Store 208 First avenue. Excellent Fixtures, Liquors, Counter, Beer Pumps, Kegs, Screens, &c.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE NO. 4 East Broadway, sells on Friday, at 10½ o'clock, all the Furniture contained in house No. 203 Broome street, near Forsyth: Bureaus, Sofas, mahogany and cane Chairs, Feather Beds, Carpets, Bedsteads, Glassware and Crockery; two enamelled Suits, &c.

MUSICAL.

A LARGE STOCK OF SECOND HAND PIANOFORTES, rosewood and mahogany, six and seven octave, of the best makers, for sale at great bargains at 150 West Broadway, near Canal street.

AN ELEGANT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, carved legs, overstrung bass, and all the latest improvements, by one of the best makers, fully warranted, cost $400, been used a few months; sold at a great sacrifice for cash. Inquire at 32 Greenwich avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Pianoforte for sale, carved legs and case, overstrung bass, full iron plate, made to order, been in use seven months, is fully warranted for three years; cost $500, for $250, including Stool and Cover. Also, elegant Parlor Suits; cost $300, for $125; one do., $90. Inquire at 70 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND MELODEONS— [illegible]

[illegible]

LECTURES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LOST AND FOUND.

REWARDS.

THE TRADES.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOTELS.

ASTROLOGY.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

INSTRUCTION.

DRY GOODS.

FINANCIAL.

DENTISTRY.

MEDICAL.

RAILROADS.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

A LARGE TRACT OF HEAVILY TIMBERED LANDS—well located on a stream in Pennsylvania, for sale or exchange for real estate, in or near this city, or for merchandise. Please address T. E., box 3,000 Post office.

A HOUSE, BARN AND OTHER OUTHOUSES (NEW), with two acres of front land, beautifully situated in New Canaan, Conn.; cost $3,000; offered for less than $2,000. Eighteen acres adjoining can be had. Apply at 2?4 Fulton street, Brooklyn, piano rooms.

A CHANCE—FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, A HOUSE and Lot, No. 101 Hudson avenue, near the Navy Yard, well known as an old established grocery and liquor place. To a smart, active man this is a rare opportunity. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Inquire on the premises.

A TWO STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE, WITH ONE story wing, seven lots in garden, variety of fruit trees, graperies, &c., for sale or to let. Just put in order; situated on the corner of Washington avenue and Tenth street. Tremont. Rent $200. Apply to GEO. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 Chambers street, corner of Chatham, or to J. THOMAS, 113 Fulton street.

A SMALL COTTAGE HOUSE FOR SALE—ON THE most desirable block in Yorkville for private residences; surrounded by good improvements; free from nuisances of any kind, and combining the advantages of city and country. House 20x40, with the modern improvements; garden nicely laid out; more ground may be had for a stable if desired. Inquire on the premises, southeast corner of Eighty-fourth street and First avenue; or of J. R. SMITH, No. 1 Pine st.

A SMALL FARM AND COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE or exchange, on Long Island, for New York or Brooklyn property, consisting of 15 acres of improved Land; has a good dwelling and outbuildings, stocked with good fruit; has a never failing well of water; lies within 60 miles of New York and within 1 mile of Long Island Sound. The store is doing a good, profitable business. Daily communication by steamboat. For further particulars the owner can be seen at 237 and 238 Fulton Country Market.

A FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE HOUSE FOR sale—With or without Furniture. The house is four stories, 25x60, with all modern improvements, situate on a wide street, near Broadway. The furniture is nearly new, and very handsome. Will be sold at a great sacrifice.
CHARLES E. MILLS, 34 Cedar street.

A HOUSE AND LOT FOR $6,000—ON TENTH STREET [illegible]

[illegible]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

COUNTRY BOARD.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Message of the President to Congress.

Approval of the Bill Abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia.

The Names and Antecedents of the Emancipation Commissioners.

Thirty Millions Voted by the House for the Pay of the Army.

Indications of Important Changes in the Cabinet.

Supposed Object of the French Minister's Visit to Richmond,

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1862.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT APPROVING THE BILL EMANCIPATING SLAVES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—

The act entitled "an act for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia" has this day been approved and signed.

I have never doubted the constitutional authority of Congress to abolish slavery in this District, and I have ever desired to see the national capital freed from the institution in some satisfactory way. Hence there has never been in my mind any question upon the subject, except the one of expediency, arising in view of all the circumstances. If there be matters within and about this act which might have taken a course or shape more satisfactory to my judgment, I do not attempt to specify them. I am gratified that the two principles of compensation and colonization are both recognized and practically applied in the act.

In the matter of compensation, it is provided that certain claims may be presented within ninety days from the passage of the act, but not thereafter, and there is no saving for minors, *femes covert*, insane or absent persons. I presume there is an omission, by mere oversight, and I recommend that it be supplied by an amendatory or supplemental act. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1862.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS UNDER THE EMANCIPATION ACT.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate James G. Berret, ex-Mayor of Washington; Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio, and Daniel R. Goodloe, formerly of North Carolina, Commissioners under the act for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, whose duty is to investigate and determine the validity and value of the claims presented.

In the selection of the Commissioners provided for in the District of Columbia Emancipation bill, it was unquestionably intended to choose a commission that would deal fairly between the government and the claimants for compensation for liberated slaves. James G. Berret, ex-Mayor of Washington, and for some time a political prisoner at Fort Lafayette, is a native of one of the Southern counties of Maryland, and a strong pro slavery man. Samuel F. Vinton, ex-member of Congress from Ohio, has resided for a few years in this city. He has a high reputation for probity, and is regarded as eminently conservative. Daniel R. Goodloe, although a native of North Carolina, is esteemed the most ultra anti-slavery advocate in the commission. He was formerly associated with Gamaliel Bailey in the publication of the *National Era*, the first abolition organ published in Washington.

EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's Message, accompanying his signature of the Emancipation bill, has greatly disappointed the conservative men in Congress. It is regarded as an unwilling consent to a measure of seriously doubtful expediency under existing circumstances. The Border State men are much depressed at the prospect of an unfavorable result from the adoption of this measure upon their Union-loving constituents. The adoption of the District Emancipation bill is understood to be only the first step of the radicals in Congress to push the agitation of the slavery question to the utmost extreme. It is their intention, to use their own language, "to strike a fatal blow at the institution, and to follow up this measure with every other conceivable device, and at whatever cost to the country or danger to the Union." The recent speech of Carl Shurz is pronounced an authoritative annunciation of the whole abolition programme.

PROBABLE IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

There are strong indications of important changes in the Cabinet within a few days.

OBJECT OF THE FRENCH MINISTER'S VISIT TO NORFOLK.

It has been announced that Count Mercier, the French Minister, was at Fortress Monroe, and expected to proceed to Norfolk and thence to Richmond. The French government owns a very large quantity of tobacco, that was stored at Richmond at the breaking out of the rebellion, and the object of the Minister in visiting Richmond now is understood to be to look after this property.

THANKS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT TO THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE VICTORY AT ISLAND NO. 10.

The following letter of thanks has been issued from the Navy Department, addressed to Flag Officer Foote:—

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 12, 1862.

SIR—The department desires to convey to the Commander, Henry Walke, and the officers and men of the Carondelet, also to Acting First Master Hoel, of the Cincinnati, who volunteered for the occasion, its thanks for the gallant and successful service rendered in running the Carondelet past the rebel batteries on the night of the 4th inst. It was a daring and heroic act, well executed and deserving of special recognition.

Commendation is also to be extended to the officers and crew of the Pittsburg, who in like manner on the night of the 7th inst. performed a similar service. These fearless acts dismayed the enemy, enabled the army under Gen. Pope to cross the Mississippi, and eventuated in the surrender to yourself of Island No. 10, and finally to the capture by Gen. Pope of the fort on the Tennessee shore and the retreating rebels under Gen. Mackall.

I would also, in this connection render the acknowledgements which are justly due the officers and crew of the several boats, who, in conjunction with a detachment of the Forty-second Illinois regiment under Colonel Roberts, captured the first rebel battery and spiked the guns on Island No. 10 on the night of the 1st inst. Such services are duly appreciated by the department, which extends to all who participated in the achievement. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant.

GIDEON WELLES.

THE CONTROVERSY RELATIVE TO THE CASE OF GEN. STONE.

A little war seems unavoidable between the friends of General Stone and the satellites of Senator Sumner. It is boldly asserted that if the General should be allowed a trial it will be proved there was no just ground for the summary proceedings in his case, but that his arrest was caused exclusively by Senator Sumner, and is attributable solely to his animosity towards the General on account of the letter of the latter in reply to Sumner's assault upon him.

SENATOR M'DOUGALL AND THE RADICALS.

Senator McDougall is expected to make another speech in the Senate to-morrow, in which he will redouble his efforts to flay the Secretary of War and the radical agitators.

THE PRESS CENSORSHIP.

Congress has at last begun to take notice of the censorship exercised over the press. There are indications that it will be either speedily abolished or essentially modified.

EXTENSION OF MAIL FACILITIES.

The Post Office Department is rapidly extending the mail facilities into the recovered Southern territory. Several offices in Virginia, among them Waterford and Leesburg, in addition to those already mentioned, have been revived.

AN EXPERIMENTAL IRON-CLAD BATTERY.

A number of carpenters at the Navy Yard, under Master Carpenter Talbott, are busily engaged in getting out the framework for an experimental iron-clad battery, which has been designed by Constructor Pook, at the instance of Captain Dahlgren. The battery will consist of heavy timbers, eighteen inches square, firmly braced together, which will be covered with wrought iron plates four and a half inches thick. It will be erected about two hundred yards from the shore, and, when finished, its qualities will be fully tested by the heavy guns in the battery on the wharf.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON-CLAD BATTERIES ON THE MONITOR PLAN.

The Navy Department has invited proposals by mail or telegraph to the 30th inst., at noon, with general specifications and plans, for the construction of one or more up to four iron gunboats for the Mississippi river and Gulf service, with two turrets, on the plan of the Ericsson turrets, for eleven-inch guns; the thickness of the iron of which to be eight inches; the sides to be plated with iron of three inches thickness in one or two layers, to extend around half a foot below the load line; the vessels not to be less than 230 feet in length, and fifty-six feet in breadth, and not to draw over six feet of water, when loaded and ready for service; to be propelled by screws, to insure a speed of nine knots or sea miles through the water per hour, and state time and price.

THE NAVAL OPERATION ON THE WESTERN SHORE OF VIRGINIA.

The credit of the late naval operations on the Western shore of Virginia belongs to the revenue cutter service under the control of Secretary Chase. During the last summer the steamers Reliance, Hercules and Tiger were purchased by Mr. Chase, with which and two sailing cutters, under his direction, rebel mails and communications have been entirely prevented. These vessels also rendered most efficient service in the capture of the two eastern counties of Virginia, and have given other evidence of the growing efficiency of an important arm of the public service heretofore grossly neglected.

REDEMPTION OF TREASURY CERTIFICATES.

The Secretary of the Treasury, it is said, has decided to redeem twenty per cent in cash of the certificates of indebtedness issued before the 7th inst. It is thought he will receive forty per cent additional of these certificates in payment of the bonds he may thereafter sell.

THE DEFEAT OF THE REBELS IN NEW MEXICO.

The report copied from Southern papers that Colonel Canby had surrendered Fort Craig and his entire force is untrue. Later advices from that vicinity have been received at the War Department, and are to the effect that Colonel Canby has obtained a success over the enemy, and is now in pursuit.

THE REDUCTION OF FORT PULASKI.

It appears by an official report to the Secretary of War that the large guns for the batteries against Fort Pulaski were hauled by the men with their own hands a considerable distance through a deep swamp, that being the only mode by which they could be transported and placed in position. A report of the 7th of April stated that the fire would be opened on the 11th. The fort was captured on that day.

VISIT OF THE WAR COMMITTEE TO BULL RUN AND MANASSAS.

Some of the Committee on the Conduct of the War visit Bull run and Manassas to-morrow; but they do not expect while there to witness with their own eyes the atrocities practiced by the barbarian rebels upon the bodies of Union soldiers, as was stated yesterday by a correspondent of a New York journal.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Numbers of petitions are continually pouring into both houses in favor of a bankrupt law; but petitions are of no avail without energetic action.

CONDITION OF THE GRAVE OF WASHINGTON.

A large party visited Mount Vernon to-day, and were gratified by the improved appearance of the grounds and buildings, also to find that no sacrilege has been committed upon the repository of the remains of Washington. The mansion has been repaired and repainted, also the houses formerly occupied by the slaves upon the plantation. The grounds are clothed with rich verdure, the fruit trees are full of blossoms, and the peaceful aspect of the domain contrasts strangely with the war spirit abroad in the land. Pilgrims can visit without molestation the shrine of the patriot, and their numbers will increase now that the season is unfolding the natural beauties of this romantic spot.

POSTAGE TO UTAH.

As Utah is not, under official construction, on the Pacific coast, letters from the East, and to and from that Territory, are charged with only the three cent rate of postage.

IMPORTANT TO UNION SOLDIERS ON PAROLE.

According to a late army order, all officers and enlisted men of volunteer regiments who are on parole not to serve against the rebels will be considered on leave of absence until notified of their exchange or discharge. They are required immediately to report their address to the Governors of their States, who will be informed from the Adjutant General's office, Washington, as to their exchange or discharge.

MAJOR LECOMPT RECALLED TO SWITZERLAND.

Major Lecomte of the Swiss army, who was attached to Gen. McClellan's staff, has been called home by his government, to the regret of the latter gentleman, as expressed in a complimentary letter.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Governor Bradford and ex Governor Hicks, of Maryland, are both here, making strenuous efforts to procure the restoration of the Naval Academy to Annapolis.

DEATH BY DROWNING.

Hon. Charles H. Sedgwick has just received intelligence of the death of his favorite son, by drowning, at Syracuse, and will go home in the morning.

CHARLES A. DANA WANTS TO BE A BRIGADIER GENERAL.

Charles A. Dana, late of the *Tribune*, is an applicant for a Brigadiership. He proposes to "On to Richmond" by the light of two stars.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1862.

Several emancipation petitions were presented.

Memorials in favor and against the bankrupt law were presented.

Mr. WILMOT, (rep.) of Pa., presented a petition in favor of a national foundry in Pennsylvania. Referred to a special committee.

Mr. HARRIS, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition in favor of the circulation of all newspapers published in the loyal States in the mails.

Mr. HARRIS also presented a petition in favor of a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river.

THE TAX BILL.

Mr. HARRIS also presented several memorials in regard to various sections of the Tax bill. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., presented a memorial from citizens of Michigan against the tax on lumber. Referred to the Finance Committee.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE NAVAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. GRIMES, (rep.) of Iowa, stated that it was the unanimous wish of the members of the Committee on Naval Affairs that Mr. Hale should withdraw his resignation as chairman of the committee, which was given from misapprehension, as was now known to the Senator himself. He (Mr. Grimes) would add, in contradiction of public rumor, that the Naval Committee had always been harmonious in its action since it had been organized with its present members.

Mr. HALE, (rep.) of N. H., stated that he was willing to acquiesce in the request, and would now withdraw his resignation.

JUDICIARY AFFAIRS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill concerning courts of the United States in the district of Michigan, which was passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL also reported a bill for the better enforcement of the laws of the United States. Laid over.

REPORTS.

A large number of adverse reports of a private character were made.

COMPENSATION OF SENATORS.

Mr. HARRIS, on leave, introduced a joint resolution relating to the compensation of Senators appointed to fill vacancies. Referred.

ORGANIZATION OF KANAWHA TERRITORY.

Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kansas, introduced a bill to provide for the Territorial government of Kanawha. Referred.

THE CASE OF GEN. STONE.

The resolution calling for information relating to the arrest of Brigadier General Stone was taken up.

Mr. McDOUGALL, (opp.) of Cal., addressed the Senate against the adoption of Mr. Wilson's substitute for his resolution, and proceeded to say that something had been learned from the discussion aside from public rumor; for at least one fact had been developed—that an inquisition, a committee, had taken testimony in Gen. Stone's case, and laid it before the Executive, which led to his arrest. He thought that American Senators, men who form the history of the government, had fallen low when they descended to police service, and he thought they had better go throughout the country as detectives, looking up thieves and robbers, or act as magistrates, merely examining and committing for another term. He denounced the manner in which these investigating committees went throughout the country hunting up evidence as unworthy of legislators. He here read from a speech delivered in San Francisco, in which he denounced Buchanan as a traitor, and urged the upholding of Mr. Lincoln and the government, and argued that the government rested in the people, and not in any one man, all of whom were regulated by law.

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

The hour for the special order, the Confiscation bill, having arrived, and as several Senators stated that they desired to speak on Mr. McDougall's resolution, the special order was considered.

Mr. POWELL, (opp.) of Ky., addressed the Senate reviewing at great length the legal objections to the Confiscation bill, contending that it was a bill of attainder, and quoting Justice Story on the constitution and English jurists in support of the position that it deprived a man of his property by legislative enactments without due process of law, as provided by the constitution of the United States. He stated that no confiscation had been adopted by any nation for seven centuries.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., inquired if the Senator did not know that the colonies of this country passed laws forfeiting the property of disloyalists.

Mr. POWELL replied that he was aware that some of them had done so, but that course led to the very clause in the federal constitution providing that under this government no one should be deprived of his property without due process of law.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he only desired to show that there was a mistake in the Senator's remark that there had been no confiscation for seven centuries.

Mr. POWELL quoted from Wheaton, one of the great writers on law, as his authority for the statement he had made. He then proceeded to denounce the Confiscation bill as inhuman, stripping women and children of their means of existence, and causing personal suffering. The section particularly referring to slaves assailed the constitutional guarantees respecting slavery in the State. It was an insidious attempt to do what they would not do directly. He would prefer that they march up to the great work speedily and free all the slaves at once. It would be more manly than the manner proposed by the bill. He regarded the colonization clause as of no account whatever. Every one knew that the negro, when freed, would remain just where he had been left unless compulsorily removed; and it was only intended to get votes that could not be otherwise obtained. It would be hard to make a Southern man believe that interference with slavery was not intended in spite of general declarations when they had passed a resolution to induce States to emancipation, had abolished slavery in this district, had repealed disqualifications of color for carrying the mails, and had adopted an article of war prohibiting those in military service from delivering fugitive slaves. There was a great complaint if one negro was returned to his master; but the military might take off hundreds, and there was no complaint, though they may be taken from loyal masters. Under the bill any lieutenant or petty magistrate was empowered to take possession of all property of 6,000,000 of people. No dictator of Rome ever had such power. He loved the Union, but he loved it for its constitutional liberty. What was to him or others who loved liberty an empire ocean bounded, comprising this whole continent, without the constitution of the republic, which endowed them with its privileges and was the shield of their rights. Mr. Powell denied the powers claimed for the Executive under the war power, by which the will of the President rather than the constitution became law, and under which Congress might be visited as was Parliament by Cromwell, and as the French Corps Legislatif was by Napoleon. The danger of the extent of this assumption of the war power was strikingly shown in the course of the military commander, General Halleck, who, in spite of the constitution of that State defining the qualifications of voters, had imposed, by military order, other requirements in the recent election. The manner in which General Halleck had levied contributions upon the inhabitants was alluded to, which, if it could be done in one place, could be in another, and rights, property and liberty overthrown everywhere. He commented at some length on martial law and its rule, and argued against it, and denounced as illegal and unconstitutional the arrests that have been made.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the bill was postponed till Friday, at one P. M.

EXECUTIVE APPROVAL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA EMANCIPATION BILL.

The President's special Message, signing the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was then read. [The Message may be found in another column.]

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE COOPER.

A message from the House announcing the death of Representative Cooper, of Pennsylvania, was received and read.

Mr. WILMOT delivered a brief tribute to the deceased, and offered the customary resolutions of condolence,

Whereupon the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1862.

TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Mr. STRATTON, (rep.) of N. J., from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution amendatory of the acts authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of indebtedness.

The resolution requires such certificates to bear date at the time the claims are audited and settled.

DISCHARGE OF CONTRACTORS.

Mr. RICE, (rep.) of Mass., reported a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to discharge the contractors when they have fulfilled their obligations, with fifty per cent additional.

The resolution was passed after Mr. RICE had explained that the contractors had continued to furnish supplies beyond the terms of their contracts, and after the articles had advanced in price. He said the object of the resolution was to effect a settlement without loss to them.

THE ARMY SIGNAL CORPS.

Mr. BLAIR, (rep.) of Mo., called up the bill providing for the organization of a signal corps, to serve during the present war. He said—Every commandant in actual service has certified to the efficiency and immense service applied.

The bill was passed.

THE PRESS CENSORSHIP.

The House adopted the following as reported from the Judiciary Committee, instructed to inquire into the censorship of the press.

Resolved, That the government should not interfere with the free transmission of intelligence by telegraph when the same will not aid the public enemy in his military or naval operations, or give him information concerning such operations on the part of the government, except when it may be necessary for the government, under the authority of Congress, to assume the exclusive use of the telegraph for its own legitimate purposes, or to assert the right of priority in the transmission of its own despatches.

THE SLAVE ROCKETRY.

On the 28th of March Mr. Hickman, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back fourteen bills and the joint resolution, which had been referred to them, in relation to the forfeiture of the property and slaves of persons who shall engage in, or aid and abet armed rebellion against the United States, making it a penal offence for any officer or private of the army or navy to capture or return, or aid in the capture or return, of fugitive slaves, and including other kindred subjects, with a recommendation that they do not pass, and Mr. Hickman moved that they severally be laid on the table. This was then taken up to-day. Proceedings on the subject were, however, suspended.

APPROPRIATION OF $30,000,000 FOR PAY OF TROOPS.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill appropriating thirty millions deficiency for payment of two and three years' volunteers, and said that the Secretary of War was anxious to have it passed to-day.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, (opp.) of Ohio, objected, unless it should go to the Committee of the Whole.

The bill was so referred, and the House went into committee to consider it, limiting debate on it to thirty minutes.

Mr. MORRILL explained that the necessity for the bill arose from the fact that the estimates and appropriations had been made on a basis of an army of half a million men, whereas there were between six and seven hundred thousand employed.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM remarked that the War Department had reported only four hundred and sixteen thousand two hundred and forty-nine men on the muster rolls, and asked how many more than the half million authorized by Congress had been actually mustered into service? He further desired to know how many were actually in service south of Mason and Dixon's line, and how many in camp in the Northern and Western States?

Mr. MORRILL—The communications from the War Department will explain.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—Does the gentleman know the actual number enlisted?

Mr. MORRILL had no official information on the subject. The last Secretary of War had reported between six and seven hundred thousand.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—I make the inquiry because it has been reported that troops have been nominally raised and enlisted, and rations and pay drawn for men who were not in service at all.

Mr. COVODE, (rep.) of Pa.—I learned from the Secretary of War that the number in service is five hundred and seventy-two thousand.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—Then this thirty millions is to cover the pay of seventy-two thousand men.

Mr. COVODE—Twenty millions is for that purpose, and ten millions for transportation and other incidental expenses of enlistment and bringing men into the field.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., inquired from Mr. Covode whether it had come to his knowledge that there were in different parts of the country skeleton regiments, only full in regard to officers, and beggarly poor in rank and file—that, in fact, there were regiments consisting only of officers, who drew their pay with singular regularity? He wanted some information as to where this thirty millions was to go.

Mr. COVODE repeated that he had seen a table showing the number of men from each State, and so far as Pennsylvania was concerned it was correct. The aggregate number was five hundred and seventy-two thousand.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—I have just been informed, but do not vouch for the fact, that this bill is to cover, not a deficiency, but a defalcation in the War Department.

Mr. BLAIR, (rep.) of Mo.—It is due to the House that the gentleman shall give the name of the person on whose authority he makes that statement.

Mr. COVODE echoed the demand, adding that when a gentleman came here to cast difficulties in the way of the administration, he should state the authority on which the charge is made. When a man, said he, is in the habit of using language in the House of Representatives which, if not treason, comes very near it, he should give his authority.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM insisted on the floor, and said, if stealing is a part of the business of the administration, and if it is treason to inquire in reference to it, then you may call it so. It is the only treason I have been guilty of. When did that become treason? I represented what I have said as a rumor, and did not vouch for its truth. Am I to be told that it is treason to charge that a defalcation has occurred in a department of the government?

Mr. COVODE—I deny the truth of the assertion, and call for the evidence.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—It is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has gone to Pennsylvania to confer with the late Secretary of War, and the rumor is that he has gone there in reference to this very defalcation. How much truth there may be in the rumor I cannot say.

Mr. COVODE interrupted.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—I decline to yield to one who has not learned how to deal with gentlemen, and who is entitled to no courtesy. It is extraordinary that, instead of meeting this charge and refuting it, if it could be refuted, the member from Pennsylvania should indulge in the wornout, threadbare, infamous insinuation, so often made here. The time has gone by for all that.

Mr. BLAIR, of Mo., was glad to hear the gentleman characterize his remark as a charge to be met. Did the gentleman make that charge, and hold himself responsible before the country for doing so?

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—My language was very distinct. I stated that it was a rumor, implying a charge against the department, and he was struck with the coincidence in amount between this bill, of which there was no explanation, and the alleged defalcation.

Mr. BLAIR—The Secretary furnishes an explanation. The estimates were for five hundred thousand men, and the amount appropriated for that number would not pay six or seven hundred thousand. That ought to be sufficient explanation to any reasonable man, and is certainly better than that furnished by outside rumor, which the gentleman brings here to assail the administration.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—Enough has been disclosed by investigating committees of atrocious frauds and peculations by the War Department to justify me in referring to charges or rumors of this character. It will not do for friends of the ex-Secretary of War to put on the garb of virtuous indignation when such charges are alluded to, after the mass of damning evidence accumulated by one of the committees of this House.

Mr. BLAIR—This bill can have nothing to do with that. It is rendered necessary by the excess in the number of men in service over what was estimated for.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—I have not criticised, as I have a right to do, and would do under ordinary circumstances, the act of the administration in calling out more troops than were authorized. Reference has been made to skeleton regiments. There are regiments in my own district, organized eight or nine months ago, which still contain less than half the number required, and whose officers have been regularly paid. I do not propose to go into an investigation of the acts of the administration on that subject. They have the responsibility of this war upon them. Let them take all the men they choose and all the money that Congress appropriates to carry on this war, and see what can be made of it; but when it comes to a question of honesty in the application of the money, I have the same rights as any other member.

Mr. BLAIR undertook to say that such a state of facts as was represented by Mr. Dawes could not exist in the volunteer force.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—How about the Nineteenth regiment?

Mr. BLAIR—I am speaking of volunteer regiments. The regular regiments are organized on an entirely different principle. All possible evidence of the correctness of the returns is supplied in the muster rolls and pay rolls, which are sworn to. If the gentleman from Massachusetts can invent any scheme to make men honest and prevent them from swearing falsely, he will do what all others have failed to do.

Mr. DAWES would suggest this plan—that the department which sought an appropriation should give full information as to its expenditure. There were officers here in Washington whose regiments the Lord knew better where they were than they did. They were here looking after the pay rolls, and seeing if there were any particular appropriations they should be the first in. The men who got the first drafts on the Treasury are those who do the least fighting. And now I want my friend from Pennsylvania to say how much time he spent in investigating the fact, whether that beautiful table which he saw shows the actual number of soldiers in the service? I understood him to say that, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, the table was strictly accurate. I do not doubt that.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—O, no; nobody doubts that. (Laughter.)

Mr. COVODE attempted to reply, but Mr. Vallandigham refused to yield the floor. He yielded it, however, to

Mr. ODELL, (rep.) of N. Y., who asked to have the letters from the Secretary of War and the Paymaster General read.

The letters were read. The Secretary says that the number of volunteers in the service is believed to be nearly seven hundred thousand, and that by reason of this increased force the whole appropriation for the payment of volunteers would be exhausted by the 15th of this month.

Mr. McPHERSON, (rep.) of Pa., in reply to a remark of Mr. Vallandigham's stated that the legislation of last July authorized not merely half a million, but a million of men.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—That has never been the interpretation given to it.

A further debate occurred, during which Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said he did not impeach the integrity of Secretary Stanton, and had never heard against him a breath of suspicion; but he denied the principle that any man's honesty should be used as a screen against investigation and an absolute estoppel of all inquiry.

The bill passed—110 against 2 (nays, Messrs. Calvert and May, both of Maryland). Mr. Vallandigham did not vote.

EXECUTIVE APPROVAL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA EMANCIPATION BILL.

A message was received from the President announcing that he had approved and signed the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, with reasons for doing so.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DEATH OF MR. COOPER.

Mr. JOHNSON announced the death of his colleague, Thomas B. Cooper, of the Seventh district of Pennsylvania, passing an eulogium on his private character, but not on his public life, for that had just begun. In conclusion, he offered the customary resolutions of regret and respect.

Mr. KILLINGER spoke of the deceased as a faithful physician, a devoted husband and father, and the public's friend.

Messrs. ANCONA and WRIGHT also respectively paid their tributes of respect.

The resolutions were adopted and the House adjourned.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Steamship Columbia—Cotton Shipments from the South—Another Difficulty Between Spain and Hayti, &c., &c.

The steamship Columbia, Captain Adams, from Havana 12th inst., arrived at this port about half-past twelve o'clock this morning.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, April 12, 1862.

Arrival of Steamers from New Orleans and Charleston—Ex-Governor Bragg, of N. C., in Havana—Arrival of the Zouave Comedians—Rarey's Rival—Difficulty With Hayti—Fire in Matanzas—Movements of Vessels, &c.

The little news I have to send by the Columbia I expected to have forwarded by a French steamer four days since; but I learned, when about to mail my despatches, that she was withdrawn, and would not go to New York.

I have but little to say, and that little shall be said in as few words as possible, for I know the pressure upon the columns of the HERALD must be tremendous. Arrivals from blockaded ports have ceased for the last few days; but last week we had steamers, not the usual little schooners, but large steamers, from Charleston and New Orleans. First came the Nellie, an old blockade breaker from the former port, which she left on the 27th ult., landed her cargo of cotton at Nassau, and arrived here on the 2d inst. The following day, the 3d, came the steamer Austin from New Orleans, with 1,150 bales of cotton. By her we learn the news of the loss of the Black Joker, formerly Vanderbilt. On the 6th, arrived the steamer Elizabeth, formerly Miramon, from New Orleans in five days, and on the 7th, came in another from the same port, the Fox, in four days. These steamers brought a large quantity of cotton; though I cannot give the number of bales. The Elizabeth is 650, and the Fox 516 tons. The former brought five passengers, among whom is ex-Governor and Senator Thomas Bragg, of North Carolina; but, whether he came on private or public business is known only to himself.

Another arrival here was the troupe of theatrical Zouaves, from New York. They have come at a bad time; but after Easter they can make money. At any rate we are very glad to see them. Their performances have given great satisfaction, probably more from the fact that they have had the adroitness to introduce the Spanish national hymn, which they sing as well as they can. This tickles the Spaniards immensely.

A desperate attempt was made last week to snatch the laurels from Rarey's brow by a Spaniard named Saavedra, who gave an exhibition of his skill in the circus. This exhibition had been announced some days before with a great flourish of trumpets, coupled with a mention of Mr. Rarey's name, and I trembled for the fame of our countryman. I thought I should never have left the circus alive; for a more absurd, stupid, silly performance I never witnessed, and my sides still ache from laughter. I am sure the animal, upon which the fellow practiced for two mortal hours, left the ring more vicious, vindictive and spiteful than ever.

By the last news from St. Domingo it would appear there is trouble brewing between the Spaniards and Haytiens. The former allege that the latter have possession of a portion of frontier territory which does not belong to them, and what follows can easily be divined. The Spaniards have collected a force of about 2,000 men at Azua, who were ready to move forward if the Haytiens did not immediately give up the contested ground. For further particulars see the story of the wolf and the lamb.

A fire occurred a few nights since at Matanzas, destroying completely in half an hour the Hotel de Leones, a large wooden structure. A little boy, eight years of age, six horses and some other animals perished in the flames. The wonder is that any living thing escaped.

There are but a few vessels-of-war in port. The United States steamer Marion has been here for a few days and left yesterday. The French ship of the line Turenne and steamer Finisterre arrived here from Vera Cruz, where they landed the balance of reinforcements sent with Count Lorencez.

When are we to have more agreeable arrivals than these big war-dogs, the Quaker City and others here, and that other old favorite, the Matanzas, at the port of that name? Who can tell? There a good many now waiting for the latter steamer, in the belief that her contract with the government has expired, and that she will soon be again at her old post. However, she need not come if a bullet should have sent Purser Huertas to heaven, for we cannot do without him.

I enclose you Zangronis & Co.'s business circulars. In commercial matters there is no change. Everything continues dull. Sugar, No. 12, 6¼ a 6½. Exchange on New York, 3¼ a 4¼ dis.; London, 9¼ a 10 per cent premium; Paris, 3¼ a 4 discount.

OPERA—OPENING OF THE SEASON.—It will be seen by Mr. Grau's advertisement that he commences his season on Monday next with the "Trovatore," the new prima donna, Madame Adelaide Baseggio, and Madame D'Angri in the principal female roles. Brignoli plays Manrico, and our old favorite Ferri, Count de Luna. On Wednesday the new tenor, Signor Tombesi, makes his debut. The orchestra will be under the direction of Muzio.

The Steamtug Wide Awake Partially Destroyed by Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16, 1862.

The steaming Wide Awake was partially destroyed by fire early this morning on the Delaware. She had barges, laden with government supplies, in tow; but they were cut loose, and not injured. The machinery of the boat was saved. She was insured for $5,000 in the Home Insurance Company in New York.

THE BATTLE AT APACHE PASS.

The Rebel Loss Four Hundred Killed and Wounded—Destruction of Sixty-four of Their Wagons, Loaded with Provision and Ammunition—Retreat of the Rebels to Santa Fe, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1862.

Secretary Stanton received early this morning the following despatch:—

KANSAS CITY, April 14, 1862.

The Fort Union mail brings a confirmation of the battle of Apache Pass. Our loss is one hundred and fifty killed, wounded and missing. The enemy acknowledge their loss to be from three hundred to four hundred killed and wounded. Ninety-three rebels were taken prisoners, thirteen of whom are officers.

Our forces captured and burned sixty-four wagons, laden with provisions and ammunition, and killed two hundred mules. The Texans attacked our battery four times, the last time coming within forty feet of our guns, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

Colonel Slough is encamped at Bernal Springs, forty miles from Fort Union. The Texans fell back to Santa Fe.

Col. Canby, with one thousand regulars, and Kit Carson's regiment, are reported to be within three days' march of Colonel Slough, and Colonel Slate is on the Journada, with reinforcements for the enemy.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Arrest and Execution of General Pezuela Ex-Mexican Minister to Washington—The Twenty-Second of February in the Allied Camps—General Prim's Toast to the Memory of Washington, &c., &c.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, April 7, 1862.

Recall of Admiral La Graviere—A Speck of War—More Difficulties—Arrest and Execution of General Peruda by the Juarez Government—Protest Against Almonte and Others in the French Camp—The United States Steamer Potomac at Vera Cruz—How the Captain Got Into Trouble, and How He Got Out of It—The Count de Reus Toasts the Memory of Washington, &c., &c.

The English steamer Avon and the Spanish war steamer Velasco arrived from Vera Cruz this morning, with dates from that city to April 1, and Orizaba March 30. The news from the republic of Mexico is more or less important. Admiral La Graviere has been recalled by his government, and the French troops were about falling back on Chiquihuite, and it is believed, says a correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina*, that the Spaniards would imitate the backward movement of their Allies. Since it was stipulated at Soledad that the French and Spanish were to remain at Tehuacan and Orizaba, unless actual war should be resolved upon, this threatened retrograde movement, must be regarded as warlike, and we are informed that it has been caused by the murder of a Spanish officer, who was lassoed by some guerillas, dragged into a wood and beheaded. The near approach, however, of the 15th instant, the day appointed for the final conference, induced the French and Spanish commanders to wait a little longer.

I am sorry to have to relate another of those terrible consequences of civil war which are unfortunately too common in Mexico. General Don Manuel Robles y Pezuela, Minister of War under the administration of General Arista, and subsequently Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, where he was universally esteemed, was arrested on the 21st ult. near Tehuacan by a detachment of government troops, taken to the town of San Andres Chalchicomula, the scene of the late terrible disaster, and there executed on the 24th, in conformity with the law of the 25th of last January. He died like a brave man, "with the serenity and valor of a soldier and a Christian," says the *Eco de Europa* of the 26th. Gen. Prim and Sir Charles Wyke made every effort to save the unfortunate gentleman. The Minister of War, Gen. Zaragoza, being in Orizaba with others of the Cabinet, he was besieged by them and the Mexican Ministers of Justice and the Treasury, until he yielded to their request and granted a respite, which Gen. Prim sealed and despatched by a courier; but whether owing to the bad roads or that he lost his way, or a determination that the execution should take place, the courier arrived five hours after Gen. Pezuela ceased to live. Some say nothing positive was alleged against him, that he was not a reactionary in politics, and was on his way to Vera Cruz to embark for Europe. Others say there was proof that he was in league with the monarchical party, and was going to Europe to aid their designs. The *Heraldo* of the capital, March 23, gives the following short version:—

I ay before yesterday the government was informed that Don Manuel Robles y Pezuela, had been apprehended while on his way, it appears, to join the foreign forces. One of the men who accompanied him escaped. The General, we understand, had been exiled to Lower California. We have been assured that the supreme government sent yesterday the requisite order to commander-in-chief Zaragoza to comply with the order of January 25, last past.

Another speck of trouble has been caused by the presence of General Almonte, Sr. Haro y Tamariz and others, in the French camp. The Mexican government protested, and the French plenipotentiary replied that he would not compel those persons to leave. Since then, however, they have have left of their own accord, and are now at Vera Cruz. Almonte had issued a proclamation advocating a monarchy, with a copy of which the public here has not yet been favored, and consequently I cannot forward it for the present.

General Count Lorencez reached Cordova on the 23d, and the following day a battalion of French chasseurs arrived. The French General was received and entertained by the Count de Reus, as Prim loves to call himself. The Spanish correspondents represent the greatest harmony prevailing between the allied plenipotentiaries, and that everything promises a satisfactory conclusion.

The *Eco de Europa*, of the 26th ult., gives the following account of an event which will be read with interest:—Some time in February last, the United States steamer Potomac arrived at Vera Cruz, and the Commander, finding three foreign flags flying over the city and castle, was considerably puzzled as to how he should give the salute customary on entering a friendly port, and finally concluded to omit it altogether. This circumstance gave rise to a great deal of comment, and some considered it an intentional insult and hostile demonstration on the part of the United States towards the Allies. A few days afterwards the Captain of the Potomac called on General Prim, who received him with marked courtesy, and invited him to dine with him on the following day. The captain accepted and presented himself next day at the appointed hour. The dinner was brilliant, if a dinner could be qualified by such an adjective. The company was distinguished, for there were present the allied representatives and a host of army and navy officers of high rank. The wine circulated and tongues were loosened. Toasts were given and responded to in the usual after dinner style. This part of the ceremony had apparently concluded, for crowned heads and Presidents, Generals and Admirals had been drunk to, and every toast proper to the day and occasion given but one, and that one was remembered by the gallant Prim. All but he and the Captain of the Potomac had forgotten that it was the 22d of February. General Prim rose and said:—

GENTLEMEN—To-day is the anniversary of the birth of a great man—one of those personages who shine in history with the vivid colors of heroes and the gentler ones of benefactors of the human race—George Washington. Washington, gentlemen—one of the finest, greatest and most sympathetic natures that the annals of the world afford. His memory is dear, not only to the great people who owe to him their existence, but to the entire human race. His name is a name of blessing, not only in the country which gave him birth, but wherever throbs a generous heart. It is right, then, that we should drink to his memory, since a fortunate accident has brought us here together on the anniversary of his birth. I drink, gentlemen, to the memory of Washington.

The United States officer was deeply moved. "I had thought," he said, "that no one here but I had remembered the day; but since you also, General, have remembered it, I cannot say my thanks; a thousand thanks."

If ever a man felt gratified I am sure it was that Captain, whose name I do not know. He went on board his ship the happiest man in Vera Cruz, and the next day saluted each of the three flags in consecutive order, to the entire satisfaction of everybody.

El Heraldo, of Mexico city, gives the exact number of the killed and wounded by the explosion at Chalchicomula—Soldiers, 1,025, women, 321; children, 127; various officials and townspeople, 165—total killed, 1,644; wounded, 558. Grand total of killed and wounded, 2,202.

Ex-President Don Ignacio Comonfort has been appointed by Governor Vidaurri Commander of the forces of the States of Coahuila and Nueva Leon, and Military Chief of Tamaulipas.

General Ortega is in San Luis Potosi directing and superintending the manufacture of warlike material. Church bells are being converted into cannon by his direction in the States of San Luis Potosi, Aguascalientes and Zacatecas, of which he is Military Chief, and the troops of the last mentioned, owing to the General's indefatigable exertions, are the best equipped, clothed and disciplined in the republic. Ortega is a Zacatecan.

A French and English squadron having appeared off Acapulco, the forts there have been dismantled, and the armament carried inland. General Carvajal is commanding in that State (Guerrero).

The Ayuntamiento, or city government, of Vera Cruz have replied to the invitation to return and exercise their functions, that they believe the installation illegal, and that the tone of the note they had received was an insuperable objection to their returning to their official posts.

Don Felix (*infeliz*) Zuloaga is still making a fool of himself according to his natural bent. He has published a proclamation at Cuernavaca, in which he approves of the invasion and calls on the Mexicans to join hands with the Europeans.

Chalchicomula is to be the headquarters of the Mexican army.

[From the New Orleans Delta.]

Colonel Pickett, formerly so well and favorably known as American Consul at Vera Cruz, and more recently as Confederate diplomatic agent in Mexico, arrived here yesterday. He is on his way to Richmond. Col. Pickett confirms the telegraphic report of the withdrawal of England from the tripartite intervention in Mexico. The English troops had already re-embarked. There was still a large English fleet, carrying about seven hundred guns, at Vera Cruz. It was supposed that this fleet would soon leave for our Gulf ports.

We learn from Colonel Pickett that the Mexican authorities have imposed a tax of ten dollars a bale on cotton brought to Matamoros in transitu. In addition to this there is a charge of five dollars a bale for lighterage.

NEWS FROM NEWBERN, N. C.

Arrival of the United States Transport Albany—The Rebel Prisoners from North Carolina, &c., &c.

The United States transport Albany, Captain Lewes, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Newbern, N. C., with passengers and rebel prisoners.

PASSENGERS.

Captain James Balger, First regiment Rhode Island artillery.

Captain H. G. Barrett, Ninth New York volunteers.

Captain J. S. George, Seventh New Hampshire volunteers.

Lieutenant D. B. Carrien, Seventh New Hampshire volunteers.

Lieutenant O. Harding, Eighty-ninth New York volunteers.

GUARD OVER REBEL PRISONERS.

Captain Richardson, Twenty-first Massachusetts volunteers.

Lieutenant Clarke, Twenty-first Massachusetts volunteers.

Forty-two privates of the Twenty-first Massachusetts volunteers.

REBEL PRISONERS TAKEN AT NEWBERN, MARCH 14.

Colonel Avery, Thirty-third North Carolina State troops.

Captain Rau, Twenty-sixth North Carolina State troops.

Captain Mayhan, Thirty-third North Carolina State troops.

Seven lieutenants and 130 non-commissioned officers and privates from different North Carolina regiments.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Names of the Appointments for Harbor Masters—Colonel Corcoran one of the Number—The Port Wardens—The City Charter, &c.

ALBANY, April 16, 1862.

My despatch of last night, as to who would probably be appointed Harbor Masters, turned out in the main correct. Seven out of the eleven are precisely as I gave their names. The slate with the other four was understood to be uncertain at a late hour, and the names that have turned up show why. The list, as sent into the executive session to-day, is as follows:—

Andrew Bleakley, of New York.

Owen W. Brennan, of New York.

James W. Husted, of Westchester.

Captain J. Coulter, re-appointed.

W. H. Hall, of Steuben county.

John P. Cummings, Jr., of New York.

Colonel Michael Corcoran, of New York.

John Cashow, of Brooklyn.

Thomas Jerome, of New York.

H. H. Hewlitt, of New York.

J. L. Taylor, re-appointed.

Samuel Holmes was also appointed special Port Warden for Quarantine.

There were three Port Wardens appointed last week, all I believe being reappointments, namely: J. V. Peck, W. H. Burleigh and L. Lounsbury.

The appointment of Colonel Corcoran has created some considerable surprise, but no one for a moment objects to it. It is understood that the Governor was prompted to do that act in order to show the friends of the gallant Colonel that he had buried all the feeling against him on account of his disobeying orders in the Prince of Wales reception, and has taken this course to make that feeling known.

Of the other appointments W. H. Hall, of Steuben, has been secured through the influence of Lieutenant Governor Campbell. Thos. Jerome was appointed at the request of Raymond; James W. Husted through the personal endeavors of Senator Robertson, and so on to the end of the chapter. As a general thing they are a good class of men. It is said that Weed has asked for the appointment of three or four men, neither of whom turns up in the list. His stay in Europe appears to be a little too long.

An interesting scene took place before the Grinding Committee this afternoon, on the amendments to the city charter. It was the first open fight between the "ring" faction and "coal hole" clique of Tammany of the session. The excitement was over the provision to prevent any official holding city and county office at the same time. The members of the Assembly who swear by Genet and the "ring" faction protested against it. The committee were about to strike it out, when the other Tammany clique appeared and entered their protest, denouncing Genet in bitter terms.

The fight was a fierce one. Mr. Purser—who has now become the champion of the "ring" faction—appeared on behalf of Genet. A vote was finally taken, but the rules of the committee require that the vote shall be unanimous whenever two or more members protest against a bill. One vote was recorded against it, and all the amendments to the charter fail. Thus Genet and the "ring" have not only secured him in his two offices, but they have also defeated the salaries to the Common Council, which they have been laboring to accomplish, under the idea that some of the members that oppose their schemes failing to get their salaries, will be forced to go for job or resign, thus leaving them free sailing for their special fat schemes. Genet is here in person looking after his interest. Clancy and associates left in the evening boat in despair.

Nearly ninety bills have been read the third time and passed in the Assembly to-day—the largest day's work of the session. The city tax levy is among the number. The caucus on party organization has been postponed until Friday evening. The Committee on Platform have agreed upon their address and resolution; the resolution acted upon at the last meeting of the caucus is the basis and tone of the whole.

They have settled the vexed question of who shall call the State Convention, by recommending that a convention assemble at Syracuse in September to nominate a ticket. They have decided not to give the convention a name, either republican, Union, people's or anything else; but leave the convention to settle that and christen the party when it assembles. Until then it is to be the nameless party.

The Whitworth Battery

It is not generally known that the celebrated Whitworth battery, of six of these formidable guns, is now in actual service before Yorktown. This battery was presented to our government by loyal American citizens in England and France, who took this method of testifying their devotion to their country's flag.

Mr. R. G. Moulton, formerly of New York, but now a merchant in Manchester, England, was the prime mover and originator of this patriotic donation. He was present on Tuesday evening at the meeting of the Committee of the Sons of New England, at their rooms, and the following resolution was offered by Colonel Howe, and unanimously passed, with cheer upon cheer, for "our brothers abroad:"—

Resolved, That the Sons of New England, in behalf of the different States here represented, present their heartfelt thanks to R. G. Moulton, Esq., and his copatriots in England and France, for their generous donation to our common country, and for their efforts in its behalf on distant shores.

Messrs. Howe, Judge Bonney and General Wetmore were appointed a committee to transmit the resolution to Mr. Moulton and our friends in England.

This is the first public recognition of the gift made in this country.

More Rebel Prisoners at Fort Warren.

BOSTON, April 16, 1862.

General Makall and five other captured rebel officers from Island No. 10 arrived here last night and after having supper at the Tremont House, were furnished with apartments in Fort Warren.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

HAVANA—Steamship Columbia—H Withoff, Mrs Carolina A de Montagne, J M Cowan, C Martignon, L Forbes, W H Sprague, Dr Phillips, U S N, Capt W Curtis, Miss E Brandes, C D Fredericks, J W Chandler, lady and servant; J T Terry and lady, E Churchill and lady, M Hosland, Miss Palne, Mrs L A Smith, Mr Lovier, E M Smith, P A Regnier, L Meys, W J Dubring, H Rose, S Rodrigues, M Barthold, J Rodeser, Mrs J D Hosland, Mrs M L Brown and maid, J A Rhodes, J K Durham, H N Wiunas and lady, N Ford, N Altman, F de Sales, T A Gill, Miss Palmiereire and maid, Miss La Roche, Mrs Hernandez, Mrs R Monteleon, L Ruiz de Lela, six children and servant; A Lienbauu and lady, G Thorndike, J A Hennatt, D Ruiz, J Delandeguiguarten, M and Mme M Hatton, Madame F Petaus, G Alvarez and lady, Mrs E Bossier, A B Ahrens, E M Fever and lady, Miss Detmold, Mr and Mrs M Trujillo and three children, Mrs J H Montague, Miss M Curtis, E Farnilier, A Artelica, Mrs Dubreng, Miss Dubenges, M Echemendia, T Rapp, A Werle, F Frebetin, H Funderland, M Dumolin, B Baechagel and lady, Mrs J Lawrence, Miss L Smith, J B B [illegible], A Brooks, E Evitt, Mrs Fiaget, Miss Echemendia, W H Blewer, F Loisider, J M De Castorejo, H Guerney, A C Serrano, J M Cash, A H Hire, J H Rogelano, A Rogelino, M H Donniel, T H Woolwich, L Barjan, A C De Nerreryn, P F Lando, M Stora, H Harris, R Saucher, A Withard, F Berliny, M Roon, G J Nella, J H Lidgewood, B Jacobon, W Williams, Miss C Wassen, F Frelas and lady, R Martinez, N Marliner, P Carrera and lady, Miss J Carrera, Miss A Carrera, F Sirgo, J Rils, J Armenteros, A Avila, H Brunet, H Brod, G O Hunt, J Boice, O Eaton, D W Tunall, V Lopez.

ANTIGUA—Schr Phantom—W Steel and son, E L Allam.

BUENOS AYRES—Schr Smithsonian—Geo E Church, Alfred Lapoint.

ST JAGO—Bark Holland—Horatio Nunes and Howell Davis, of Philadelphia; Mr and Mrs Richard, of New York; Prospero Romen, Pedro Megret, Felipe Megret and Manuel Gusman, of Cuba; F Troy, of France.

NUEVITAS—Brig Machias—A Ten Eyck, J H Gibbs, George W Seymour, T Leonhard.

HAVANA—Brig Beatrice—Louis Robbins, John Warren, Wm Prior.

BERMUDA—Schr Harkaway—O H Oth.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Port of New York, April 16, 1862.

ARRIVED.

SEE FIFTH PAGE.

Steamship Columbia, Adams, Havana, April 12, 5½ PM, with mdse and passengers, to Spofford, Tileston & Co. 13th inst, 5½ PM, off Jupiter Light, spoke U S steamer St Jago de Cuba, cruising. Has had strong NE gales off Hatteras.

Bark Trovatora (of Sec[illegible]), Carver, Messina, Jan 22, passed Gibraltar Feb 21, with fruit &c, to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Teresa, Foster, Maracaibo, March 27, with coffee &c, to Maitland, Phelps & Co. 7th inst, off Watling's Island, spoke brig Mary Ann, from St Jago for New York.

Brig O C Clary, Philbrook, Cienfuegos, 21 days, with sugar, to Metcalf & Duncan.

Sch M D Cranmer, Cranmer, Baltimore, 3 days.

BELOW.

Bark Levanter (Br), from Gibraltar, 73 days.

Wind during the day S.

Spoken, &c.

U S bark W G Anderson, from a cruise, bound to Boston, April 15, lat 40 35, lon 73 [illegible]—by pilot boat J D [illegible], No 18.

Ship J O Baker, 63 days from Gibraltar, short of provisions; was supplied, and ordered to Boston, April 15, off the Highlands—by pilot boat boat M H Grinnell, No 1.

Bark Union, from Havre, was ordered to Boston, April 16, off Barnegat—by pilot boat Washington, No 4.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

A RARE CHANCE—TO LET, THE TWO THREE story and basement Houses Nos. 239 and 241 Spring street. Have been occupied as boarding houses for the last seven years. The houses are in good repair, with all modern improvements. This is a chance seldom met with, as there are two families and four young men that will remain as permanent boarders. Apply to JOHN H. ACKER, No. 9 Macdougal street. The houses contain about twenty rooms. The rent is moderate.

A FOUNDRY TO LET—VERY LOW, AT SING SING, N. Y., or will be sold at a bargain, or exchanged for city property; has steam engine, &c. This is the cheapest rent ever offered. Address Foundry, Herald office.

A RARE CHANCE TO HORSESHOERS.—TO LET, and fixtures for sale, of a Horseshoeing Shop long established, now doing a good business, in the best location in the city. Inquire of C. JOHNSTON, corner of Seventh avenue and Twenty-second street; none but responsible persons need apply.

A TWO AND A HALF STORY HOUSE TO LET—WITH Saloon [illegible] basement; also three story brick Shop in rear [illegible], will be let separate or together for any [illegible] business. Inquire of E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 611 Hudson street, N. Y.

A STORE TO LET—ON THE CORNER OF BANK street and Waverley place; rent low. Also Store and Dwelling 640 Hudson street; rent $330. Also 16 Rooms at 260 Bleecker street, all improvements, $150. Also Second Floor of 319 West Twelfth street, all improvements (4 rooms). Inquire of E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 611 Hudson street, New York.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND STORY TO let in a modern house, occupied by a small, genteel family. [illegible] required. Apply at 86 West Thirteenth st.

A NE[illegible] THREE STORY AND BASEMENT HIGH stoo[illegible]; two three story English basement Houses; suitable [illegible] genteel families; containing modern conveniences; a[illegible] House and Stable, suitable for a physician; all in West [illegible] street, between Sixth and Seventh aves.

A GEN[illegible]MAN'S SUBURBAN RESIDENCE TO LET—in [illegible] Eighty-fourth street, one block from Central Park, in [illegible]view, comprising a three story gothic Cottage, carriage [illegible], stable and greenhouse, and eight lots in garden [illegible] choice shrubs and fruit trees; rent very low to a care[illegible] responsible family. Apply to H. H. TAYLOR, [illegible]adway, near insurance office, or to DOVALE & CO., [illegible] street.

A BA[illegible] TO LET—NO 128 WEST TENTH STREET, be[illegible] Hudson and Bleecker streets, consisting of bakeho[illegible] storeroom, kitchen and three bedrooms, all for $300 per [illegible]. 100 families within 200 feet of bakery. Inquire of [illegible] & B. T. BURNHAM, 611 Hudson street.

A FIR[illegible] CLASS THREE STORY BROWN STONE House [illegible] West Fiftieth street, to let; is in fine order and has [illegible] fixtures throughout; rent $350; also one half of 229, same row and class, rent $250. Apply at 193 West Fiftieth street.

A HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY TO LET—IN WHOLE OR part, [illegible] from Grand street ferry, Williamsburg. For particulars inquire at 11 Old slip, up stairs, or address W. L. S., box 102 Herald office.

A STABLE AND CARRIAGE HOUSE (ALL OR part) to let—Stable brick built, five stalls; room for four vehicles. Rent unusually low. Inquire on the premises, 47 Amity street, or of GEO. P. FOX, No. 534 Broadway, corner of Twelfth street.

CENTRAL PARK.—TO LET, A NEAT TWO STORY and basement Cottage, with gas, chandeliers and water, containing nine rooms and closets, on Seventy-first street, four doors east of Fourth avenue, the Ramble entrance to the Park. Inquire next door.

COTTAGE TO LET—AT NORTH ORANGE.—EIGHT [illegible] acre of land, plenty of grapes and other fruit, [illegible] flower garden in front; five minutes from depot, one hour from New York. Apply on the premises, or at [illegible] music store, 395 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A DELIGHTFULLY situated House and Garden, with an abundance of fruit and from one to five acres of land if desired; adjoining and overlooking the beautiful village of Plainfield, N. J.; twenty-eight miles from the city, and within ten minutes' walk of the depot. Inquire of F. A. MILLER, 456 Broadway, corner of Grand street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A HANDSOME Cottage and two acres of Land, barn, carriage house, plenty of fruit, large vegetable garden, and all the conveniences of a pleasant country home, twenty miles from city, on the New Haven Railroad. Good boating and fishing. Apply at [illegible] 40 East Twenty-sixth street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—CONTAINING twelve rooms above basement, with 2½ acres of land, seven miles from Brooklyn; access every hour by cars. Inquire of JAMES RUFUS SMITH, 15 William street, or JAMES [illegible], 74 East Twenty-third street.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED at Glen Cove. House contains nine bedrooms, parlors, dining room, &c., with ample outhouses, garden, and six acres of land; well stocked with large and small fruit. For particulars apply to J. G. RUSSELL, Glen Cove, L. I.; or to W. M. [illegible], 125 Canal street.

CORNER STORE TO LET OR LEASE (A FIRST RATE stand for a first class grocery). Murray Hill, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirty-sixth street. Also, four story marble front House, corner of Park (Fourth avenue) and Thirty-sixth street, located opposite beautiful parks, Murray Hill. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, 566 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

CHEAP RENT—THE THREE STORY HOUSE NO. 102 East [illegible] street, next to Lexington avenue, with modern improvements; gas fixtures in the house; will be rented low to a good tenant; rent $425. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, 233 Bowery, or ALVIN GRAFF, 178½ Water street.

ELEGANT COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—CONTAINING twelve rooms, handsomely furnished, stable, one and a half acres of ground well laid out, flowers and fruit. The ground [illegible] high, the air healthy, and only ten minutes' walk

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A FINE GOLDEN BAY HORSE, 15¾ HANDS HIGH, 6 years old, half thoroughbred, stylish and a superior saddle horse. For sale by THOS. NORRIS, 116 Clinton place, Eighth street.

A GOOD TWO HORSE SODA WATER WAGON TO BE sold cheap. Can be seen in New Canal street, between Baxter and Mulberry streets, New York. Please inquire at 49 Baxter street, in the store.

ANY PERSON HAVING A GOOD HORSE, BUGGY and Harness and wishing to exchange for territory of a very valuable invention for domestic use, something entirely new and very useful, the right of which sells readily in any county, can call at French's Hotel, N. Y., or address box 169 Easton, Pa.

A SPLENDID PAIR OF MATCHED HORSES FOR sale.—They cannot be excelled in this country for style, action and speed; without spot or blemish; heavy manes, and tails hang to the ground; can trot in three minutes together; will be sold for half their value; 15¼ hands high. This is worthy attention. Call to-day, before 3 o'clock, at 138 Reade street.

ANY PERSON HAVING A GOOD STALLION WHICH he wishes to put out for the season, on a good stand and to a horseman's hands, will please address Wilson, box 109 Herald office.

BOARD YOUR HORSES AT THE NEW YORK TATtersall's, Sixth avenue and Thirty-ninth street, being one of the best arranged, most commodious and best conducted stables in the city, having an exercising ring; free to all boarders. Carriages to let for calls and the road. Regular auction sales every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, of Horses, Carriages, Harness, &c. HENRY PALMER, Salesman.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE CHEAP.—ONE SECOND-hand Coach, suitable for private or livery use; several light, shifting top and no top Buggy Wagons; some very light, one only used three times; one light Box Wagon and two seated, shifting seat, to be sold at a great sacrifice. Apply to M. CURLEY, 21 East Twelfth street.

CARRIAGE HORSES.—FOR SALE, A PAIR OF VERY elegant and stylish Horses, 15¼ hands high, long tails, dark bays; have been used together by the present owner for two years; one under eight years old; one perfectly sound and gentle in double or single harness. Price $650. Inquire at No. 5 College place. A handsome open Carriage and a set of Double Harness may be had also if desired.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF GOOD DRAUGHT HORSES.—CRAGIN & CO., 533 West Twelfth street.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, AT NOS. 14 AND 16 AMITY place, two second hand Hotel Stages, three second hand light Wagons and three new light Wagons; one with shifting top, all of which are thoroughly built and of the latest style.

FOR SALE.—JUST ARRIVED FROM CANADA EAST a lot of young Horses, which will be sold cheap or exchanged. Apply at Fourteenth street, corner of Tenth avenue, rear of wood yard. HUGH LAHEY.

FOR SALE—350 COACHES, BRETTS, FAMILY ROCKaways, Hotel and Depot Wagons, Express, Grocers' and Business Wagons of all kinds; 45 Horses and Harness, at 10 Nevins street, 186 Fulton avenue, and No. 9 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A FIVE YEAR OLD HORSE, A fine pacer under the saddle, can trot in 3:15 to wagon, warranted sound and kind. Can be seen at the Coalyard, 602 Washington street. Also a very fast Trotting Horse.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF SINGLE HORSES, DIFferent sizes and colors; also one or a pair of Bay Horses, 15¾ hands high, great style and action, for sale cheap. Inquire at 53 and 57 West Twenty-ninth street.

FOR SALE—A FINE FAMILY CARRIAGE HORSE, together with two sets Single Harness, a light Carriage, with pole and shafts; a two seat light Wagon, all in the best of order. The horse is a handsome bay, full 16 hands, long natural tail, drives single or double, very stylish, and sound in every respect. Sold for want of use. Apply at 86 Front street.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGE AND HARNESS; A TWO seat leather top Wagon, with pole and shafts, suitable for one or two horses, $150, cost $375. Also a double Coach Harness, $15; a light single Harness, $18. Can be seen at 219 Columbia street, Brooklyn Heights, near Wall street ferry.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT LADY'S SADDLE, WITH Bridle, made by one of the best makers; but little used. Inquire of JOHN H. [illegible], Esq., corner of Broadway and Houston street.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY HORSES, LONG TAILS, 15¾ hands high, good travellers, sound and kind; sold for want of use; price $[illegible]. To be seen at the private stable 49 Hamilton street, near Market street, or inquire at 67 Market street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST RATE GROCER'S OR EXPRESS Wagon, very low, at stable 161 Greenwich street, near Cortlandt street.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND HAND ROCKAWAY, with pole, shafts and other extras, suitable for the country; will be sold cheap. Apply at Thompson's livery stable, 119 East Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A PONY, BUSINESS WAGON and Harness, as the owner has no further use for them. Apply at 139 Church street, in the rear.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A LEATHER TOP LIGHT country Wagon, almost new; also two Sets of Harness, one light and one working Harness. Inquire of M. B. BANDMAN, 153 East Seventeenth street, between First and Second avenues.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWENTY-FIVE YOUNG Horses, just from Canada West, from four to seven years old, fourteen to seventeen hands high; one Mare with foal. Also two matched Teams, all sound and kind. Inquire in the blacksmith shop, 129 Norfolk street, until sold.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR REAL ESTATE, the finest coupe or road Horse in New York, bay, 16½ hands, very fast, sound, gentle and stylish. Price $1,000. Apply at Smith's stables, No. 4 Rivington street.

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, NO. 83 East Twenty-fourth street, between Lexington and Third avenues.—By a practice of more than thirty years in different countries and climates, the undersigned has been enabled to become thoroughly acquainted with the different diseases to which horses are subject, having paid special attention to coffin joint lameness or contraction of the hoof, which he has cured in almost every case without leaving any external marks. Medical advice given to purchasers only, and not to sellers. Incurable cases will be examined free of charge if brought to my office. All other domestic animals and birds attended to. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. LOUIS BRANDT, author of the "Infallible Guide to Discover the Ages of Horses."

MALTESE JACK FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED, IMported; is 14 hands high; black; price $600; will trade for real estate or diamonds. Can be seen at [illegible] stables, Grand street, Williamsburg, or apply to or address the owner, Dr. L., No. 4 Rivington street, New York.

PONIES FOR CHILDREN.—ONE PAIR, 11 HANDS high; one Goat Wagon and Harness; one gray Horse, 15 hands high; pony Harness. The whole sold cheap, at Forty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. GEORGE BRONSON.

TRUCK, HARNESS AND PAIR OF STRONG HORSES, to carry 35 feet timber, wanted, at Bell's lumber yard, foot of Twenty-second street, west of Eleventh avenue, North river.

WANTED—A STYLISH COUPE AND DOUBLE Harness, but little used, very low for cash. Address Coupe, Herald office.

WANTED—A PAIR OF PONY BUILT HORSES [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

A GREAT SACRIFICE IN SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.
POSITIVELY THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN NEW YORK.
100,000 YARDS OF BRITISH AND GERMAN DRESS GOODS,
FROM 3 TO 25 CENTS A YARD.
2,800 yards Black Mozambique, at 3 cents a yard.
8,500 yards Barege Anglais, at 6½c. do.
8,500 yards Barege Anglais, printed, at 8c. do.
6,000 yards Barege Anglais, brocade, at 9c. do.
6,500 yards Mozambiques, in all colors, at 1s. and 1s. 3d. do.
7,500 yards Poil de Chevre, check and plain, at 1s. 3d. do.
7,000 yards Plaid Mozambique Brocade, at 1s. 4d. do.
8,000 yards gray chene Poplins at 1s. 6d.
10,000 yards plaid and figured Poplins, very rich, at 2s.
1 case of Mourning Delaines at 1s.
1 case of Mourning Delaines at 1s. 3d.
1 case of Mourning Lawns, very fine, at 10 cents.
1 case of Mourning Poplins, plaid and chene, at 2s.
Besides a splendid variety of all the latest styles of Dress Goods, cheaper than at any other house in the city.
The above goods have all been purchased much below the cost of importation, and are well worthy the attention of the public.
CALL AND SEE.
W. R. ROBERTS, 303 Bowery.
N. B.—Be sure you see the name in the store. No connection with any other store.

MANTILLAS AND SACQUES FOR SPRING WEAR
OF THE LATEST PARIS STYLES,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WOODBRIDGE & KEHOE,
535 BROADWAY, corner of Worth street.

R. H. MACY IS OPENING THIS WEEK
350 cases ladies', misses' and children's
PLAIN AND FANCY STRAW HATS.
PLAIN AND FANCY STRAW HATS.
PLAIN AND FANCY STRAW HATS.
Neapolitan Hats, Hair do., Florence do., Pedal and Canton Bloomers, Canton May Queen Hats, Boulevards, Leghorn Hats, Dunstable do., and every variety of Straws to be found in the city. Latest shapes and styles at very low prices.
Milliners supplied at less than down town prices.
SPRING HAT RIBBONS.
SPRING HAT RIBBONS.
R. H. MACY
WILL OPEN THIS WEEK
1,000 cartons of every variety and style Fancy Spring Hat Ribbons, Plain Cord Edge do.; also, all colors in the narrow widths for trimmings.
Full stock of Bonnet Silks, Velvet Ribbons, Lining Silks.
A choice selection of French Flowers.
RUCHES, HEADDRESSES.
An invoice of particularly cheap Fancy Fans, Bonnet Frames, Blondes, &c., now opening.
R. H. MACY HAS OPENED
A fresh importation of his superior Paris Ladies' Kid Gloves, spring colors, 53 cents.
R. H. MACY,
204 and 206 Sixth avenue, two doors below Fourteenth street.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE $10,000 TO $15,000 worth of Dry Goods or Clothing. Payment one-third cash and two-thirds real estate. Address A. D. C., Herald office.

359. LACE CURTAINS, NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACE, All kinds of TRIMMINGS, At KELTY'S, 359 Broadway. 359.

359. WINDOW SHADES, SPRING STYLES, 1862, FOR DWELLINGS, STORE WINDOWS AND SKYLIGHTS. 359 Broadway. Manufactured by G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

30,000 IMPORTED SEGARS, AN EXCELLENT article, for sale to pay advances, at $1 per box containing a hundred. The greatest bargain in segars ever offered. Come soon or they will be all sold. ORIGINAL L. JACOBS, 407 Broadway.

MILLINERY, &C.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF STRAW GOODS. 200 CASES FROM AUCTION, which we will guarantee are the cheapest ever offered in this city.
150,000 doz. Spool Cotton, slightly soiled, half price.
A lot of Silk Parasols at 75 cents, worth $1 75.
A splendid assortment of Hosiery, Embroideries, Trimming Ribbons, Bonnet Ribbons, Small Wares, &c.
DONALDSON & MEARES, corner Sixth avenue and Nineteenth street.

BONNETS.—The new styles now ready. Also some very pretty styles for children.
Bonnets bleached and pressed.
200 cases of Straw Goods from auction.
J. BLUXOME, 1,117 Broadway, corner of Twenty-fifth st.

MME. R. HARRIS & SON, 729 BROADWAY, WILL receive during this month, by every steamer, a rich and beautiful assortment of Spring and Summer Bonnets and Flowers. R. HARRIS & SON, 729 Broadway.

MADAME A. NOURRIT, NO. 55 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, informs the ladies of New York that she has lately received, from some of the very first houses in Paris, a rich and beautiful assortment of
SPRING BONNETS,
STRAW GOODS AND FLOWERS,
RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS.
Also, from Brussels, a new and handsome selection of
POINT, CHANTILLY AND GUIPURE LACES.

STRAW GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY, FOR LADIES and children.
We would ask particular attention to our Straw Goods department, as we do know we have the finest assortment to be found anywhere in this city. As to styles and prices you will at once see they are pretty and reasonable as to prices.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS,
463 Sixth avenue, corner of Twenty-eighth street.
MILLINERY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
Done in a very neat manner at our new store, Sixth avenue and Twenty-eighth street. CUSHMAN & BROOKS.
9,900 Straw Bonnets, 4s., 5s., 6s. to $3.

CLOTHING.

ATTENTION, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—IF YOU wish to get the full value for your cast off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture and Jewelry, the best you can do is to send a note to the well known dealer, F. HARRIS, 136 Seventh avenue. There you may be convinced you will be dealt with to your satisfaction. For Dresses from $6 to $20, for Coats from $4 to $15, for Pants from $1 to $5. Please do not forget to call on or address F. Harris, 136 Seventh avenue. Ladies attended by Mrs. Harris.

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT LADIES AND GENtlemen can obtain 50 per cent more for their Cast Off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets and Jewelry, than from any other dealer in the city. Address A. Dunas, 215 Seventh avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, which will be punctually attended to. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dunas.

A RARE CHANCE.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, IF you wish to get the full value for your cast off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture and Jewelry, the best you can do is to send a note to B. Mintz, 179 Third avenue; there you may be convinced you will be dealt with to your satisfaction. Please don't believe those false advertisers who offer to pay from $12 to $40 for silk dresses, $20 for coats or $7 for pants [illegible]

SHIPPING.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
RETURN TICKETS, LONDON AND BACK.
First class $150
Third class 60
STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown (Cork Harbor). The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend despatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:—
CITY OF NEW YORK .... Saturday, April 19
KANGAROO .... Saturday, April 26
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... Saturday, May 3,
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from pier 44, North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
Do. to London	80	Do. to London	33
Do. to Paris	85	Do. to Paris	38
Do. to Hamburg	85	Do. to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: First cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to William Inman, Agent, 22 Water street; in Glasgow to Alexander Malcolm, 5 St. Enoch square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. Seymour & Co.; in London to Eives & Macey, 61 King William street; in Paris to Jules Decoue, 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to John G. Dale, 111 Walnut street; or at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY.
STEAM TO LONDON, HAMBURG, HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON.
The favorite first class and elegant iron mail steamship BAVARIA, E. Meier commander, carrying the United States mail, sails from pier No. 24 North river, foot of Fulton street, positively on SATURDAY, the 19th April, and takes passengers for London, Hamburg, Havre and Southampton at the following rates:—
First cabin $100
Second cabin 60
Steerage 35
The Teutonia will succeed the Bavaria on May 3. For passage, apply exclusively to C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, No. 131 Broadway, New York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERpool.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first class, full powered, Clyde built steamer HIBERNIAN, Capt. Grange, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from [illegible] next Saturday, April 19. Rates of passage from New York:—First class, according to accommodations, $80 and $90; steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at 23 Broadway, New York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. Wessels, commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from pier 30 North river, foot of Chambers street, on
SATURDAY, MAY 10, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:—
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., 68 Broad street.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONdonderry and Dublin, for $31.—The A1 powerful Clyde built new steamship ST. GEORGE, Capt. Wylie, will sail from pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street, on Saturday, April 19, at 12 o'clock noon. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage—Cabin, $60; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL—OLD BLACK STAR LINE.—THE packet ship BELLE WOOD, lying at pier 29 East river, sails April 21. The clipper ship ADELAIDE sails April 30. For passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 40 Fulton street.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE—SHIP UNDERWRITER, at pier 36 East river, sails on the 19th of April. For passage to or from the old country at low rates, or drafts on England or Ireland, apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., 86 South street.

PASSAGE FROM OR TO IRELAND—BY THOMPSON'S Black Star Line for Liverpool. The splendid packet ship ORIENT, at pier 5 North river, sails April 21. From Liverpool a ship of this line sails every week. Apply at 275 Pearl street.

COMMENCING MAY 1, 1862.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
For the better accommodation of the large number of people now emigrating to the gold mining districts of California and British Columbia, FOUR steamers per month will be despatched from New York and from San Francisco respectively, instead of three, as heretofore.
Regular days of departure from New York, on the 1st, 6th, 16th and 21th, except when these dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.
For freight or passage apply at the only office of the line, No. 5 Bowling Green, New York. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

AUSTRALIA PIONEER LINE—CARRYING THE United States mail.—The clipper ship CITY OF BATH, Carney commander, for Melbourne, is rapidly loading at pier 10 East river. The clipper ship SOUTH AMERICA, Lincoln commander, for Sydney, at pier 12. The clipper bark CARLOTTA, for New Zealand, Porto, at pier 39 East river. For freight or passage apply to R. W. CAMERON, 90 Beaver street. Cash advances made on approved consignments. Consignees in Australia, Messrs. R. TOWNS & Co.

FOR HAVANA.
The United States mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
R. Adams, United States Navy, Commander,
Will leave pier No. 4 North river, on Wednesday, April 23, 1862, at 12 o'clock precisely.
Passports can be procured from the Spanish Consul.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., 29 Broadway.

THE STEAMSHIP ROANOKE WILL LEAVE PIER No. 13 North river, on Saturday, April 19, at 12 o'clock, for Havana direct.
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., 115 Broadway.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 111 GRAND STREET, THREE DOORS WEST OF Broadway—Money advanced on Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Plate, Dry Goods and personal property of every description, or bought and sold, by JOSEPH A. JACKSON, auctioneer and broker.

AT 305 BROADWAY, CORNER OF DUANE STREET, Money advanced to any amount on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Business strict and confidential.
T. H. KEESING, Broker.
Private entrance on Duane street, first door from Broadway.

ABRAHAM J. JACKSON, NO. 60 WALKER STREET, near Broadway, (late 58 Reade street), loans money in large or small sums, on Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Guns, Dry Goods, Wearing Apparel and personal property of every description.

AT L. JACOBS', 407 BROADWAY (REMOVED FROM 43 Cedar street), Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Plated Ware, or bought for cash and the highest price given. Strictly confidential. Old Gold and Silver bought.

AT NO. 9 CHAMBERS STREET.—MONEY TO LOAN to any amount on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. by the well known and old established ISAAC [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers,
E. L. DAVENPORT, H. C. JARRETT and W. WHEATLEY.
THIS AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE MAGNIFICENT OPERATIC SPECTACLE
OF THE
ENCHANTRESS.
The young American Prima Donna,
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS,
In her celebrated character of
STELLA, THE ENCHANTRESS.
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
MR. WM. WHEATLEY,
MR. PETER RICHINGS,
in the leading characters of the spectacle.
Premiere danseuse,
ANNETTI GALETTI,
acknowledged as the most finished artist of the day.
THE SCENERY,
all entirely new, by J. H. SELWYN.
THE BEAUTIFUL MUSIC
BY BALFE AND DR. CUNNINGTON,
will be rendered by an
AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS,
UNDER DIRECTION OF MR. JOHN COOKE.
THIS EVENING,
THE ENCHANTRESS.
Ramir, the Pirate Chief .... E. L. DAVENPORT
(Disguised as the Hermit Friar Antonio.)
Don Sylvio .... W. WHEATLEY
Dr. Mathanasius .... P. RICHINGS
Stella, the Enchantress .... MISS C. RICHINGS
Spirit of Good .... ANNETTI GALETTI
PROLOGUE.
Scene—DECK OF THE PIRATE SHIP.
THE DRAMA.
Act I. Scene 1—Mount Helicon.
Scene 4—The Abode of the Enchantress.
Grand Ballet, by
ANNETTI GALETTI, Mlle. HELENE, Mlle. KATRINE, Mons. TOPHOFF and Grand Corps de Ballet.
Act II. Scene 1—The Regent's Palace.
The [illegible].
Grand Masquerade,
By the
TERPSICHOREAN ARTISTS
And the
Famous Equestrian Scene,
By
THE TROUPE OF HORSES AND RIDERS.
Act III.—Grand Procession.
The Pirate Ship Under Full Sail.
Admission, Dress Circle and Parquet .... 50 cents
Secured Parquet Stalls .... 75 cents
Family Circle, entrance on Crosby street .... 25 cents
Doors open at quarter past 7, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
Seats can be secured three days in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.
T. B. JACKSON,
Treasurer,
has the honor to announce that his
FIRST BENEFIT IN NEW YORK,
has been fixed for
THURSDAY EVENING,
April 17,
on which occasion he has the pleasure of announcing that the great American Comedian,
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
who has most kindly volunteered his services,
will make his
LAST APPEARANCE
in New York, prior to his departure for Europe on Saturday, in his great comic character of
TOODLES.
The charming Commedienne,
MISS SARA STEVENS,
who also departs for Europe on Saturday, being engaged by Mr. Boucicault for the Adelphi theatre, London,
has also most generously tendered her services, and will
BID FAREWELL TO HER FRIENDS
and the public of New York in the character of
PAULINE,
in the Comedy of
DELICATE GROUND.
To conclude with (by request) the Drama of
ROBERT MACAIRE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Open at 7 o'clock, begin quarter before 8.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE NEW AND ORIGINAL
IRISH DRAMA,
BY LAURA KEENE,
THE MACARTHY;
OR,
PEEP O' DAY,
PEEP O' DAY,
PEEP O' DAY.
THE MACARTHY .... Mr. WALLER
KELLY BRADY (the Ban Caointhe) .... EMMA WALLER
MARY KELLY .... LAURA KEENE

Father Peter	Mr. Burnett	Dennis	Mr. Richardson
Peery Rooolan	Mr. Dillon	Murphy	Mr. De Little
Darby Kelly	Mr. Stoddart	Phadrig	Mr. Miles
The Babby	Mr. Raymond	Thady	Mr. Bilby
Capt. Marneary	Mr. Marlowe	Helen Ma[illegible]neary	Mrs. J. H. Allen
Terrence McGown	Mr. Peters	Patsey Moore	Miss Jone Burke
Aleck Purcell	Mr. Daly	Mrs. Mulrooney	Mrs. Marlowe
Capt. Howard	Mr. Lerick	Molly Flaherty	Miss Everett
Larry Macdade	Miss Burke	Widow Molloy	Mrs. Dillon
Johnny Gaul	Miss Marks		

Soldiers, Peasants, Peep o' Day Boys.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.
Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway, above Grand street.
MONDAY, April 14, and every night during the week.
CROWDED HOUSES. IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
YE OLD FOLKS' CONCERT,
YE OLD FOLKS' CONCERT,
BLACKSMITHS' JUBILEE,
DR. TUMBLETY OUTDONE,
DAT'S WHAT'S DE MATTER.
Horn, Campbell, Florence, Emmett, Savori, Peel, Hobb's, Gettings, Fowler, Hilton, Leslie, Garatagua, Gould, Morrison, NEIL AND DAN BRYANT,
In a brilliant variety of Songs, Dances, Plantation Scenes, &c.
Doors open at 6¾; curtain rises at 7½. Tickets 25 cents.

COAL.

COAL.—NO MISERABLE TRASH OR SLATEY RUBbish, or short weight for $4 10 or $4 20, but the very best Red Ash for family use, screened and delivered at $4 50 per ton, from yards corner King and Greenwich streets, and 50 Roosevelt street, corner New Bowery.
MATTHEW CLINTON, wholesale and retail agent.

$4 20.—RED ASH COAL PER TON OF 2,000 pounds. A superior quality of Coal for family use, well screened and delivered promptly. Yard 195 West Eleventh street, and 161 Eighth avenue. A. HEARTT.

$4 20—RED ASH COAL. I AM NOW DELIVERING the first quality of Red Ash Coal at $4 20 per ton, of 2,000 lbs.; less to cartmen and coal dealers. Wharf corner of Perry and West streets, North river. Offices 343 Bowery and 160 Waverley place. A. THREADWELL, Agent.

FINANCIAL.

ARMY AND NAVY PAY AND BOUNTY OFFICE.
ROBERT SEWELL,
21 Wall street, corner of Broad, New York.
Pay, Bounty and Prize Money collected,
and Pensions procured.

ARMY AND NAVY PAY.—ARREARS—OF PAY FOR resigned, deceased and discharged army and navy officers, Prize Money, Bounty Money, &c., collected.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
30 Nassau street, New York, opposite the Post office.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1862. ALSO UNION and Pacific Scrip of 1862, wanted, by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, dealers in Insurance Scrip, 18 Merchants' Exchange.

CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS, ISSUED TO THE Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company.—Holders of any of the above bonds will please call at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. prior to the 23d inst.

DISCHARGED VOLUNTEERS, AND WIDOWS AND [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMIES OF MUSIC—NEW YORK—BROOKLYN.
GRAU'S GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
Mr. GRAU has the pleasure to announce that he will give a short season of Italian Opera in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, commencing in the first named city
ON EASTER MONDAY, April 21.
In addition to the artists heretofore composing his troupe, Mr. Grau has the satisfaction to announce that he has succeeded in effecting engagements with the principal members of the (Tacon) Havana Opera Company, now on their way to Europe, after their recent triumphs. Among these will be found the celebrated prima donna
SIGNORA ADELAIDE BASSEGGIO,
whose large dramatic style, superb voice and grand method have been the themes of so much commendation, and whose success has been perfect in the principal opera houses of Europe.
SIGNOR TOMBESI,
The celebrated tenor, whose fresh voice and extraordinary skill as a vocalist, combined with the impetuous inspiration of a young actor, have already placed him amongst the foremost tenors of the age, will also make his debut under Mr. Grau's management.
SIGNOR FERRI,
The well known and highly esteemed baritone, whose many fine impersonations are still fresh in the public memory, will make his rentree on the first night, and the renowned chef d'orchestre and composer,
SIGNOR MUZIO,
Will conduct and direct the entire musical department.
These powerful additions made to a company already complete, and embracing such artists as
MISS KELLOGG, MISS HINKLEY, SIG. BRIGNOLI,
SIG. BERNAL, SIG. MANCUSI, SIG. SUSINI,
And the great prima donna contralto,
MADAME ELENA D'ANGRI,
Enable Mr. Grau to state that the distribution of the various operas produced during the forthcoming season will be entirely without a parallel.
The season will be inaugurated on
EASTER MONDAY, April 21,
with Verdi's celebrated Opera,
IL TROVATORE.
SIGNORA ADELAIDE BASSEGGIO
will have the honor to make her debut as Leonora.
MAD. ELENA D'ANGRI
in her celebrated character of Azucena.
Brignoli .... Manrico | Ferri .... Count de Luna
Musical Director and Conductor .... Signor Muzio
ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23,
DEBUT OF THE FAMOUS TENOR,
SIGNOR TOMBESI.
The prices of admission, notwithstanding the greatly increased expenses of the company, will remain as heretofore.
Ticket offices will open at the usual places on Saturday.
Orders for private boxes can be left at the Academy in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.
The management have great pleasure in announcing that they have concluded an engagement with the
YOUNG AND BEAUTIFUL
MISS BATEMAN,
Whose brilliant success
Throughout the country
In impersonating the
YOUTHFUL HEROINES
OF
THE STAGE,
Has elicited the very highest approval from the entire press.
MISS BATEMAN
Will make her first appearance in New York in two years on
EASTER MONDAY, April 21.
A most efficient corps of ladies and gentlemen of acknowledged eminence have been engaged, to render this series of performances in every respect
ADMIRABLE
AND
ATTRACTIVE.
MR. HENRY PLACIDE,
The great Comic Artist of the American stage.
MR. J. W. WALLACK,
The distinguished and eminent Tragedian.
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
The popular and accomplished young favorite of the Boston and Philadelphia theatres.
(His first appearance in New York.)
MISS ADA CLIFTON,
MRS. W. R. BLAKE,
MRS. MARK SMITH,
MR. DAVIDGE,
MR. A. H. DAVENPORT,
MR. MORRIS,
[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACTS.

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GENUINE PREPARATION.
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"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED,"
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AND
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.
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DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.
This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the watery or calcerous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation.
HELMBOLD'S
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HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
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EXTRACT BUCHU
has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given.
IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER AND INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.
For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.
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EXTRACT BUCHU.
EXTRACT BUCHU.
EXTRACT BUCHU.
EXTRACT BUCHU.
EXTRACT BUCHU.
Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the [illegible]